The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3560. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Admiral Farragut Below Warrenton with the Hartford.

The Other Vessels of His Fleet Repulsed by the Port Hudson Batteries.

THE NEW PASSAGE INTO THE YAZOO

A Number of Gunboats and a Large Force of Troops Gone to Capture Yazoo City.

The Yazoo Pass Expedition Still at Greenwood.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM CAIRO.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

The following dispatches have just been received by the Navy Department:

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 24.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

I have just received the following communication from Lieutenant Commander K. R. BUTLER, dated Black Hawk, March 20:

The *Hartford* is below Warrenton. Admiral FARRAGUT's secretary came on board this morning, on route to Admiral POREST. It will take him a week, at least, to communicate and get back.

He says that the *Hartford* passed the fort, but that the others were repulsed, and one was seen in flames. It is believed that the *Mississippi* was the ship destroyed.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain, Commanding Squadron at Cairo.

CAIRO, March 24, 1863—7:30 P. M.

Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

I have just received a communication from Lieutenant-Commander BUTLER, dated Black Hawk, March 19.

The Admiral has got through Steele's and Black Bayou with five iron-clads and the *Price*, and is into Deer Creek, making all haste for Yazoo. Doubtless he is there now.

Gen. SHERMAN and the troops are following up.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commanding Squadron at Cairo.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 25.

The *Commercial's* special from Greenwood, says the *Chillicothe*, in the last engagement, was temporarily disabled by shot battering the slides to her port holes so they could not be moved.

Battery Wilson has been dismounted, and the guns returned to the gunboat. The *DeKalb* and our forces are now acting on the defensive.

Fort Pemberton is being strengthened by the rebels, but is nearly under water, and the widening of the breach in the levee at the head of Yazoo Pass, it is thought, will drown them out completely. That work is being done by troops from Helena.

Quimby's division was on Coldwater River on the 20th, and with good river would reach Greenwood in two days. The guerrillas trouble the boats in that river and the Tallahatchie, and have killed three or four soldiers.

The most important intelligence is the discovery of a new pass from the Mississippi, through the Sunflower, into Yazoo River. Through this a large force can be thrown on Yazoo City, which being taken, they can go up the Tallahatchie to Greenwood, and cooperate in the reduction of Fort Pemberton.

The Monitor gunboat *Lafayette* is reported up the Yazoo above Haines' Bluff. Other gunboats have gone up. Stirring news is expected from that quarter.

The reported evacuation of Haines' Bluff is not credited. The rebels will not abandon that till forced to, or after deciding to evacuate Vicksburgh.

OUR VICKSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The New Passage Into the Yazoo Above Haines' Bluff—A Heavy Force Gone Through—Capture of a Rebel Engineer—Important Intelligence—Thirty Transports and 6,000 Troops at Yazoo City—A Surprise Expected.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES, VICKSBURGH, Miss., Monday, March 16, 1863.

The most important movement yet made by our flotilla, and one likely to result the most decisively, has just been projected against the rebel position of Vicksburgh. By careful reconnoissance and inquiry, continued for the last few weeks, the Admiral became satisfied that there was a practicable passage beyond Haines' Bluff, so as to avoid that rebel stronghold and reach Yazoo City, where the rebel transports were known to be lying and preparing for a descent of the Yazoo. So intricate and infrequented was this route, that few even of the residents of those parts knew of its existence, and the rebel authorities, probably, never dreamed that we would ever find out a way to evade and avoid their batteries at Haines' Bluff, where they had made the most extensive arrangements to oppose our passage.

The *Carondelet*, Capt. JOHN MCLEAN MURPHY, on Friday, and the *Louisville*, Capt. JONES; the *Cincinnati*, *Pittsburgh*, *Tyler* and *Mound City*, were dispatched up the Yazoo, passing on through Cypress Bayou, on Sunday, accompanied by the *Champion*, and several of the troop transports, besides tugs and tenders. Capt. MURPHY having satisfied himself that the passage was practicable, was joined by the latter vessels—the Admiral taking the *Gen. Price*, and accompanying the fleet.

Passing from the Yazoo River, the gunboats slowly but steadily made their way to the left of Haines' Bluff some twenty miles through into Blackwater Bayou, thence into Deer Creek; thence into Lake Sun Flower, and upon into the Yazoo again, a distance of 30 miles. They found the water very deep, and few or no obstructions from snags. There was, however, a great amount of cutting of trees necessary.

Having reached the Lake, they found and took on board a Confederate engineer with his family who had a pass from R. S. TANSEY, Provost-Marshal of Yazoo City. This person reported that there were 30 transports of large size lying at Yazoo City, including the *Magnolia*; and a rebel iron-clad nearly finished; but her completion had been delayed for want of iron. There are, he says, 6,000 troops there, and six mounted guns.

The *Magnolia* is the largest river boat ever built in these waters, carrying nearly 8,000 bales of cotton. It is probably the intention to surprise the rebels by a night attack, and capture or destroy the transports and unfinished gunboats. This achievement places the rebel communications between Vicksburgh and their rear wholly in our power, and if successfully executed, must be a telling blow against that rebel stronghold.

Gen. GRANT returned late last night, and has already put in motion a large force for that destination—among which is the Eighth Missouri, the famous fighting regiment of MORGAN L. SMITH, and a large party of engineers and pioneers. Among the latter are several hundred blacks, who are under the direction of white officers, and intended for clearing the way to Yazoo City.

The Admiral went upon board of the *Gen. Price*, and is personally superintending the expedition, with the cooperation of Gen. GRANT.

The *Lafayette*, a boat in herself, is doing guard duty in sight of Vicksburgh, in company with several powerful rams. The waters move sluggishly through that canal, and well-informed people do not seem sanguine that it will ever work. Subtracting stumps, there is said to be twelve feet of water therein.

DE S.

THE VERY LATEST.

Admiral Farragut's Whole Fleet Above Port Hudson.

CAIRO, Wednesday, March 25.

Later news from Vicksburgh confirms the arrival of the sloop-of-war *Hartford* and gunboat *Albatross* at the mouth of the canal on the 20th.

An officer from on board had arrived at Gen. GRANT's headquarters, bringing dispatches. Seven of Admiral FARRAGUT's steamers run the blockade of Port Hudson.

After coming up the river some distance, all but two returned, and have probably gone to the mouth of Red River.

Gen. BANKS had not come up to make the land attack when the fleet ran the blockade.

Boats will pass into Lake Providence as soon as the current in that direction permits.

Reports from Greenwood, Miss., to Wednesday afternoon, state that the fight had not been renewed.

Both parties were making active demonstrations. The rebels were mounting new guns, and otherwise strengthening their position.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Visit of Gov. Curtin to Pennsylvania—Review of Troops from that State.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, March 25.

Gov. CURTIN arrived at headquarters to-day. He was accompanied by Mr. CUYLER, of Philadelphia; Col. PULSTON, of his staff; the Surgeon General of Pennsylvania; Mr. MCCORMICK, of the Agricultural Department, and others. The party arrived by special train and were met with great cordiality and welcome by Gen. HOOKER. Conveyances were placed at the Governor's disposal, and he visited the divisions of Gens. BURNET and HUMPHREY. The 3rd division of the latter is composed entirely of Pennsylvania troops, who, after being reviewed, lustily cheered the Governor, whose presence among them created immense enthusiasm. The Governor hopes to go the rounds of the Pennsylvania regiments before leaving.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

The following letter is of interest to those persons who contemplate visiting foreign lands:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1863.

Oscar Irving, Esq., U. S. Disposition Agent, New-York:

Herewith I send to you a passport for Mr. CHARLES H. TARBOT. Please have Mr. TARBOT comply with the regulations of the Department. Some ten days ago I informed you that all parties liable to be drafted under the law recently passed by Congress, commonly known as the "Conscription law," were required to give military service bonds. I am glad to inform you that said order has been revoked, except in those States which have not yet furnished their contingent of white men. Mr. TARBOT, being a citizen of Maine, is not subject to the call, she having furnished her quota of men.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
ISAAC W. NICHOLLS,
Acting Passport Clerk.

Another Prize Captured.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 25.

The gunboat Reliance of the Chesapeake squadron captured yesterday the schooner *Flying Cloud*, loaded with percussion caps, pistols, shot, tools, silks, shoes, boots, etc., etc., on the way to Dixie.

The warlike portion of her cargo was directed to Maj. R. Ganesvoy, the Yankee Provost-Marshal of Richmond. Several parties on board were made prisoners. The vessel was brought here to-day.

From Cincinnati.

HONORS TO GEN. BURNSIDE IN CINCINNATI—DEATH OF AN EMINENT MERCHANT.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 25.

Gen. BURNSIDE was serenaded at the Burnet House last night. He takes command of this Department.

WILLIAM J. WHITMAN, of the late firm of SPENCER & WHITMAN, of this city, died at St. Paul, Minnesota, yesterday.

From Bermuda.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNER MERRIMAC.

By the bark *Hannah Crocker*, Capt. DUNN, from St. George's, we have dates to March 16. The anglo-rebel steamer *Merrimac*, which came to Bermuda to run the blockade some five or six months ago, and stripped some of her cargo on by other steamers, is now taking out the balance to lighten so as to clean her bottom previous to making a trial to run the blockade at Charleston or Wilmington.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, March 25.

The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the legality of the last draft, and the validity of the soldiers' suffrage law of Wisconsin.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Bold Movements of the Rebel Cavalry Near Nashville.

Disgraceful Surrender of Three Hundred National Troops.

CAPTURE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Subsequent Pursuit of the Rebels and Recapture of the Spoils.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, March 25.

A Confederate cavalry force, under FORREST, WHEELER and WHARTON, crossed Harpeth River this morning, six miles above Franklin. Part of the rebel force attacked our force at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, on the Franklin road. Our troops under command of Lieut.-Col. BRADLEY, consisted of parts of the Thirty-third Indiana, Twenty-second and Nineteenth Wisconsin, in all 500 men. After a feeble resistance, with only one man killed and four wounded, our force surrendered to the enemy. All the Government property was captured.

Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH, sent to Franklin, came up with a force, and pursued them six miles west of Brentwood, when he met the entire Confederate force, numbering 5,000 men, with only 500 men. He succeeded in retaking all the wagons and ammunition, but being attacked by superior numbers, he was compelled to destroy them. He then fell back. When reinforcements reached him, the rebels had decamped.

We lost one officer and about fifteen men in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels lost some ten killed and wounded. Over fifty rebel prisoners have been brought in.

The rebel cavalry have been within four miles of the city, on the Harding and Charlotte Pike, to-day.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Important Events in the Ninth Military District—Meeting of the Legislature of the Cherokee Nation—Repeal of the Ordinance of Secession—The Abolition of Slavery—Appointment of a Delegation to proceed to Washington—The Loyal Indian and Arkansas Troops—Whereabouts of the Rebel Troops—Gen. BLUNT's Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, Thursday, March 19, 1863.

Events of an important nature have transpired since my last, in the Ninth Military District, now under command of Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS. In that letter I gave items of interest in relation to the meeting of the Cherokee Legislature, to which the action of that body, since the date of those advices, have given greater importance, and the results of which will make them more prominent.

The Legislative Assembly of the Cherokee Nation met at Cowskin Prairie in the Delaware District. This is the northeast section of the Territory. Cowskin Prairie has become a notorious name from the fact that the rebel "Camp Walker" was located on it, at Maysville, on the northern border of Arkansas. "Camp Walker" was the first rebel encampment formed in Arkansas. The Legislature proceeded to business about the 15th of February, having procured a quorum. Capt. PAT. of the Third Indian Home Guard, (Col. PHILLIPS,) formerly Major of DAWS's Confederate regiment, (which corps left the rebel service when Col. WEIR first advanced last Summer, and came over with their arms to the Union cause—these men formed the principal portion of the Third Indian,) presided over the Upper House, and, in the absence of Chief JOHN ROSS, was *ex-officio* President of the Nation. Gen. BLUNT, being naturally very desirous to prevent an interference with or pressure upon the Assembly, sent as agent of the Government Dr. GILPATRICK, to arrange this and other matters connected with that portion of his command. By the direction of the General, neither the Colonel commanding nor any portion of the officers or men were allowed to exercise any influence upon the body during its deliberations. Several prominent officers of the three Indian Home Guard regiments were members of the Legislature. I have entered into these statements, that it may be seen that the important action of the Legislature was of a *bona fide* and not factitious character.

Among the first acts was the repeal of the ordinance of secession and of the treaties made a year ago with the Confederacy. It passed an act deposing all officers of the Nation who have been disloyal to the United States Government, and forever hereafter rendering them incompetent to hold any office among the Cherokees.

A joint resolution was passed, without a dissenting voice, asking of President LINCOLN and the Federal Congress, to extend to the Nation the compensated emancipation offer heretofore tendered to the Border States.

It took better and wiser action than this. It passed a bill, without dissent, *providing for the immediate and unconditional abolition of Slavery among the Cherokees.* The Legislature also passed a bill declaring *all* persons born in the Nation (this is the term by, which the Cherokee Territory is commonly known, on the border,) citizens of the Cherokee Nation. This, of course, includes whites and negroes, and as there are many of the latter, it is a great leap from bondage to equality among a people possessed of large revenues, good laws and means of education and progress.

A delegation was also appointed by the Legislature to proceed to Washington and confer with the General Government. This delegation consists of the Chief, JOHN ROSS, (now in Washington;) Lieut.-Col. Lewis DOWNING, of the Third Indian, (Cherokee;) Capt. MCDANIELS, of the Second Indian, and Rev. EVAN JONES. The latter gentleman was formerly a Free Will Baptist Missionary in the Territory. He has resided among the Cherokees for many years, and was the leader of the full bloods in opposition to the half-breeds, and to slave propagandism, and for the promulgation of Anti-Slavery sentiments he was driven out by the secession Indians. What the objects of this delegation may be, the foregoing statement of legislative action probably indicates, though nothing is definitely known thereof. Col. DOWNING, Capt. MCDANIELS, and Rev. EVAN JONES, arrived at this post, to-day, with an escort of the Third Indian.

Col. PHILLIPS' headquarters are now at Bentonville, Benton County, Ark. He has with him there a large portion of the three Indian regiments, a battalion of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, and HOVEREY' Third Kansas battery.

At Fayetteville, Washington County, the Third Arkansas (Union) is stationed. This is a newly raised corps, composed of Union refugees and conscripts from HINDMAN's army. This is the third regiment raised in Northwestern Arkansas, and second since Gen. BLUNT entered that section. It is true that the Third is at present but poorly armed and provided, but there is no doubt that the General will supply them deficiencies as soon as may be. There is yet a general hospital at Fayetteville. The rebel hospital at Cane Hill has been removed south of the Arkansas River, it having been found to be a nest of spies and informers.

Two companies are at Fort Blunt, near Old Fort Wayne, a fairly built and compact earthen post, under command of Lieut. FOX, of the Third Indian. At Neosho, Mo., five companies of the Third Indian are stationed, under command of Capt. SPRAGUE.

The rebel forces north of the Arkansas and west of Clarksville, a town midway between Fort Smith and Little Rock, on the River, consist only of a few scattered guerrilla bands. At Clarksville, MARMADUKE has a cavalry force numbering several thousand. HINDMAN's army is at some point in Southwestern Arkansas, near the border of Louisiana. At Shreveport, La., there is a considerable rebel cavalry force, and the capital of Louisiana has been removed to that point. Our scouting parties hold the country spoken of, north of the river.

Nearly all the rebel Indians—Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws—are at home on furlough. It is doubtful if they will ever be seen in the field again on that side.

Col. COOPER, the most active rebel leader in the Territory, was, at the date of last advices, at Cool Creek, a point fifty miles north of Fort Washita, and thirty from Boggy depot. He has with him a force reported as 4,000 strong, comprising principally of Texans, deserters from HINDMAN's army. After the Prairie Grove battle, whole companies and battalions deserted the rebel army. Most of these were Texans. COOPER has gathered many of these on their way to Texas. They declare their determination not to fight under HINDMAN again, though offering no objection to serving the Confederacy. COOPER formerly commanded a Choctaw regiment, the men of which are furloughed and at home. He is a white man.

Fort Washita is the only post in the Territory occupied by the rebels. Forts Gibson, Cobb, Coffey and Arbuckle are deserted. At Washita, Capt. HOW has a force of 60 men. This is the same officer who lost the famous Bragg battery, captured by the Second Kansas at Old Fort Wayne. This battery is now commanded by Capt. HOWARD.

Col. SCANDIVERR, with the remains of his Cherokee regiment, is at Briartown, a point on the south side of the Canadian River, fifty miles south of Fort Gibson. He has with him a battalion of whites, under command of BRYANT, a Cherokee half-breed.

All accounts represent the rebels in this section to be in a most deplorable condition, without clothing, poorly furnished with commissary stores, having no forage for animals and, as a consequence, without transportation. At Fort Washita there are four hundred wagons, but no mules. The balance of their wagons are scattered from that point north to the Arkansas. There are not four hundred horses among the five thousand rebels in the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw country. One hundred and fifty mules are reported to have died during the prevalence of a late snow-storm. What remains of their stock has been sent in Texas to recruit. All the cattle fit for working are being seized by COOPER for transportation purposes.

Col. PHILLIPS' attention is principally turned to suppressing the guerrilla bands in those portions of the districts under his command held by our troops; to inducing the Indians of the Creek and Choctaw Nations to return to their allegiance; and to aiding and fostering the Union men of Western Arkansas, of whom there are many, at least of that quality who have been silent and inactive during the rebel rule, and who are in heart with us, if only they see that they will be protected. He has keys all the mills running in the vicinity of his headquarters and detachments, and with such subsistence stores as he could procure, and the flour and meal thus obtained, has supplied the wants of a large number of destitute loyalists in both districts. Col. PHILLIPS is a man eminently fitted for the delicate and responsible task that fortunately seems to have fallen to his lot. This is, to restore the *status* of the Indian nations, and probably, also, to pave the way for the opening, with the consent of these people, to the common settlement of that Territory by all loyal persons, and thus bring another free State into the Union. Col. PHILLIPS is sagacious, quick-witted, possessed of a well-balanced brain, energetic temperament, of far more than ordinary information, with a wide knowledge of men and affairs, acquired as lawyer and journalist; a man of high moral tone, thoroughly honest and sincere, with earnest convictions, though not an extremist; brave, though prudent; modest, though inspiring men with confidence, the Colonel commanding the Indian brigade is one of those patriots and public men to whose future all who know him look with hope.

Gen. BLUNT has been at this post for some days, and leaves for headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, to-morrow. He has perfected arrangements for the proper projection of our border. The Ninth Kansas, cavalry, Col. LYNDE, has been stationed there in detachments of from one to three companies, from Wyandot to Drywood, south of Fort Scott. The Twelfth Kansas, infantry, will do garrison duty—three companies at this post, under Major KENNEY; two at Paola, and five at Fort Leavenworth, under Lieut.-Col. HAYS. Col. CHARLES W. ADAMS will doubtless be detailed as commandant of either Fort Leavenworth or Fort Scott. This disposition will secure our border from the raids of the marauders who still infest the neighboring counties of Missouri. The remainder of the Kansas division of the Army of the Frontier, is yet in Missouri, mud-bound in the vicinity of Springfield. Col. CLOUD, of the Second Kansas, commands the district of Southwest Missouri, headquarters at Springfield. Col. WEER, of the Tenth Kansas, is supposed to command that portion of the division in the field. Nothing has yet to march through the mud and get stuck, has been done with the army that, under BLUNT, swept the southwestern border, since Sunmerset superseded him.

The only force that now assays any training and troops in the Southwest, is that under command of LIVINGSTONE, a partisan leader, who makes his range in the neighborhood of Spring River. Capt. CRANDAL, of the Ninth Kansas, acting as escort for one of Col. PHILLIPS' supply trains returning north, about ten days since had a severe brush with this guerrilla in which we had Lieut. HEWARD and four men killed. But twenty of our men were engaged. These were ambushed while escorting. They were driven back at first, but rallying, drove the enemy from their concealment with considerable loss. The guerrillas returning to the fight with a force of four to one, our men fell back to the train, from which Capt. CORNAN came to the assistance of his men. Our dead were left on the field, which was visited next day by a flag of truce for the purpose of burying them. The clothing was found stripped from various. No enemy was found; LIVINGSTONE having retired precipitately during the night. It is somewhat strange that more active measures are not taken to root out this gang of bushwhackers. LIVINGSTONE claims to be a regular Confederate soldier, but as he is in a district clearly under the Federal authority, not waging an honorable warfare, but pursuing systematically and with effect the bushwhacking mode of fighting, it certainly ought to be ascertained why our officers extend the courtesy of a flag of truce to him. It is stated that a message was received at this post by Maj. HERRING, its commandant, under cover of a flag of truce, within the past week.

Dr. GILPATRICK gave me some interesting items of the state of affairs in the Creek nation and the neighborhood of Cane Hill. He penetrated the Creek territory for fifty miles, but much of his news is yet contraband. The statements of the destitution with regard to many articles of common use among people who have lived in affluence, and of the shifts to procure them, are almost pitiable. The Doctor stated that he saw women digging the dirt from smoke-house floors, and leaching it in a hopper, in the manner that soap is made by farmers, and afterward boiling the leachings in order to concentrate the salt it contains. This was the only method they had of obtaining salt. Coffee is a thing that has been unknown for months, except as procured from the "Lincoln hirelings." The Doctor saw the women generally milking cows, chopping wood, driving oxen, &c.—women, too, of the class that had always been accustomed to be waited upon. They do these "chores" as if used to it. When visiters stated, they usually introduce themselves, heavy blouse, &c., with confusion in the effort "that their help is gone, for." In all of this region sugarcane & cotton of other similar article can be raised. It has been made into clothing for the men in the rebel army. Yet we, who are fighting for a nation as noble as the world has seen, complain because the prices of goods are enhanced, and some of our accustomed luxuries are necessarily curtailed. No person, party can be seen or heard in the South-Secretly there should be none. Well.

The weather here is delightful. Beautiful are the fine balmy spring days, and the cool, clear nights, with the heavens bedecked with all the constellations, wonder of man which the wide ocean and grand vista of horizon our position gives. Soon the earth will wear its robes of green, and bloom with fragrant and fragrant flowers. The calm strength and assurance of Nature's laws afford striking contrasts with the turmoil, horror, of man's nature, as shown the day, and through it all, the unknown Ruler grew more the Summer time only demonstrates the ideal in the real.

H.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Where the First Draft is to be Made.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH GEN. BUTLER

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

CONDITION OF THE REBELLION.

Leading Bankers in Baltimore and this City, of secession proclivities, are in possession of news from the rebels in Richmond, showing that the rebellion is rapidly "caving in." These facts were, to-day, communicated to the Administration by persons of consideration in possession of the intelligence.

ADVICES FROM ABROAD.

The advices from our Ministers abroad, received at the State Department to-day, give assurance of continued quiet in our relations with Powers that lately manifested a desire to intervene in favor of peace and the rebellion.

THE FIRST DRAFT.

The President has decided to make the first draft from the States deficient under the last call, and will not commence in the States which have furnished their full quota until the deficient States have made up their numbers.

GEN. BUTLER.

The anxiety of the friends of Gen. BUTLER to know his official destiny in connection with the war, will soon be relieved. The Government has not lost sight of this able administrator and successful squelcher of secession.

THE REPORTED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Dispatches received here to-day from Cincinnati, renew the expression of fears that another rebel incursion into Kentucky will force BURNSIDE from his position, and let the enemy into the rich food districts of the State, and enable them to extend their ravages to the Ohio River. The Government is doing its full duty to all the possibilities of the danger.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE.

The total receipts from internal revenue, up to March 24, were $21,049,274 03.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

It is ordered by the War Department that all persons appointed additional Paymasters shall, before being commissioned, present themselves before a Board of Examiners, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall examine and report upon the physical, mental and moral fitness of the appointees to perform the duties; that upon such examination, those reported upon favorably shall be commissioned and assigned, while the appointments of those reported against will be canceled; that all additional Paymasters now in the service shall also, upon order of the Paymaster-General, appear before the Board, and the unfit be mustered out of the service.

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS FROM MINNESOTA.

Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, as devoted to the interests of his constituents in the vacation as during the session of Congress, is laboring here to arrange for the removal of the Indians from his State, under the acts passed for that purpose. He expects to succeed in the peaceful deportation of the whole of them during the coming Summer. This will give peace and quiet to the frontier of Minnesota, and release for service in the Southwest the troops sent to suppress the Indian outbreak.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

By order of the Secretary of War, all Western Virginia is included in the Middle Department.

THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. FRANKLIN is under summons to appear and testify before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

GEN. WOODBURY GOING TO KEY WEST.

Brig.-Gen. WOODBURY has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to the Department of the Gulf, to command the District of Key West and Tortugas, recently added to the Gulf Department. Gen. BERNAN succeeds to his command.

GEN. HASSLUFF.

Gen. HASSLUFF, nearly recovered from his wound received at Antietam, has made application to the War Department to be assigned to active service. A corps command will probably be prepared for him, under Gen. BURNSIDE.

THE CASE OF COL. MILROY.

The specifications in the case of Col. MILROY are nearly ready, on charges founded on the report of the Select Committee of the Senate.

PROMOTION AND REWARD.

Sergeant MOSES, Corporals Pettinger and Scudder, and Privates Dennigan, Sullivan and Parrot, captured by the rebels while attempting to destroy railroad bridges in Georgia, under orders from Gen. MITCHEL, undergo suffered most inhuman treatment at the hands of the Confederates, have been recommended for Second Lieutenancies, and have received the first medals awarded by the War Department for meritorious conduct. The forces belong to the Second, Twenty-first and Thirty-third Ohio.

COMPENSATION OF PROVOST-MARSHALS.

The compensation of Deputy Provost-Marshals, under the Conscription act, is the same as the pay of Captains of cavalry, which, including perquisites, amounts to $1,500 per annum.

BOOKS WANTED.

It is understood that the vigilant librarian of Congress has sent a demand, by epistle, to a member of the last House from a New-York District, for the immediate return of two hundred volumes belonging to his trust. The rebinding of the books will not prevent their identification.

QUININE.

In consequence of the extraordinary rise in the price of Quinine, the Medical Department has determined to commence the manufacture of it at laboratories in New-York and Philadelphia. Since the war began the price of this drug has gone up from two dollars to four dollars an ounce. It is questioned, in the same manner as Gold.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

HONORS TO RELEASED PRISONERS.

About eleven months ago, eighteen privates belonging to Ohio regiments, were detained by the late Gen. MITCHEL for special duty, and successfully penetrated Georgia for the destruction of railroads, and otherwise to damage the enemy; but the rebels captured them, hung seven, and condemned the remainder to dungeons, treating them as felons. On Monday, six of the number arrived in Washington, having been sent to Fort Monroe under flag of truce. The others, fifty, remained. Some prisoners. Today, by request, the released soldiers had an hour's conference with Judge Advocate-General HOLT, and also with the Secretary of War, in the presence of a number of army officers. The Secretary presented each of them a medal, such as was authorized by the late Congress, for meritorious conduct, thus being the first recipients of that character. He, in addition, gave to each $100, ordered a payment of their arrearages and a sum equivalent to that taken from them by the rebels. He has requested Gov. TODD to appoint them Lieutenants in the Volunteer service. In the event of his not doing so they will be commissioned Lieutenants in the regular service. They afterwards had an interview with the President of the Executive Mansion.

BLOCKADE CAPTURES.

The Navy Department has advices of the capture of the schooner *Storm* at the mouth of Indian River Inlet, on the 20th ult., by a boat expedition from the United States steamer *Sagamore*, she was bound for Nassau, N. P., with a load of cotton.

Also of the capture of the Spanish sloop *Rebecca* at Charlotte harbor, Florida, on the 24 inst., by the United States schooner *James S. Chambers*. Her cargo consisted of coffee, sugar, cheese, &c. She was sent to Key West for adjudication. On the succeeding day the *Chambers* chased ashore the sloop *Ida* near the same locality. Her cargo, consisting principally of liquors, was partly saved. A rebel flag was found on board. Not belonging to get her off, she was burned.

FRANKS.

Newspaper paragraphs, in relation to franking commutations of Collectors and Assessors under the Internal Revenue law, have occasioned much confusion, hence the Post-office Department cautions postmasters to disregard such unauthorized publications and be governed themselves by the written instructions of the Postmaster-General, which must be exhibited to them before they frank any papers whatever.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST COSTA RICA.

The claims against Costa Rica comprised about forty cases; of these, ten or twenty were, in the absence of the parties interested, managed by an attorney selected by the Government, and the remainder by Reverdy Johnson, Cushing, and other eminent counsel. J. M. CARLISLE was attorney for Costa Rica and the Italian Minister acted as umpire. The aggregate claims were $2,500,000, but the result of the Commission is only $85,000, or one per centum on that amount.

THE NEW INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

The Rebel Force at Danville Supposed to be Longstreet's Division.

PROMPT MEASURES TAKEN TO MEET IT.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 25.

The rebel force which has occupied Danville, Ky., is believed to be the advance of Gen. LONGSTREET's Division.

Their coming is not unexpected. They will be promptly met. Several thousand Federal troops will arrive here to-day, and more are coming.

Look out for a very active campaign in Kentucky.

[Danville is the Capital of Boyle County, Ky. It is situated 40 miles south by west of Frankfort, and 3 miles southwest of Dick's River, on a small stream entering into it. It contains a Court-house, six churches, a branch of the Bank of Kentucky, a number of stores, several mills, factories and manufacturing establishments, and 2,000 inhabitants.]

RUMORS IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, March 25.

We have had the usual quantity of exciting rumors respecting rebel movements, to-day, but none of them are traceable to any authentic source, and headquarters are advised of no change in the rebel status since last night. The *Democrat* says the rebels in large force, under BRECKINRIDGE, are at Harrodsburgh, and that the Federal forces, under Gen. GRANT, are falling back on Frankfort. BRECKINRIDGE is reported to have issued a proclamation, declaring his intention of enforcing the Southern Conscription act, and rumor says that the act is being rigidly enforced in those portions of Kentucky now occupied by the rebel forces.

THE AFFAIR AT CHANTILLY, VA.

A Flying Cavalry Skirmish—Three Men Killed and Wounded, and One Taken Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

A letter has been received from Fairfax Court-house, in which it is said: On Monday, at 5 P. M., our pickets in front of Chantilly were attacked. The reserves were on the alert, and gave the alarm. The reserve of about 70 men were immediately under arms, and charged the enemy, who fled for two miles along the Little River Turnpike. Between Sandoe's Tollgate and Cub Run there is a strip of woods about half a mile wide, through which the road runs. Within the wood, and about a quarter of a mile apart, are two barricades of fallen trees. Our troops pursued the enemy beyond these barricades. Behind the latter some of the enemy were concealed. The head of the column was here stopped by a fire of carbines and pistols, and then by a fire upon the flank from the woods. The column broke, and was pursued by the cavalry a mile and a half. It was then rallied by the exertions of Major BAKER and WEST. Capts. MCGUIRE and HASSLER, when they heard the alarm, proceeded on a gallop from Frying Pan, and joining Maj. WEST's command pursued the enemy eight miles. Night coming on and the enemy being more numerous than we were led to believe, one of our forces being ambushed, the column halted and returned to Chantilly. The line of pickets is now re-established. Our loss was—killed, GRIFFIN, Co. E, Fifth New-York cavalry; wounded, mortally, John L. HARRIS, Co. L, New-York Fifth cavalry; wounded—Sergt. LAVERY, Co. C, Fifth New-York cavalry; prisoner—Lieut. MERRITT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

The losses sustained by the New-York cavalry are as follows:

Killed—Privates Boyle, Co. B; Harris, Co. K; a member of Co. D, name unknown.

Wounded—Sergt. Lahvery.

Missing—Privates Lincoln, Perry, Gallagher, Lentger, Hastings, Sullivan, Tucker, Sheehan, Esther, Quinn, Stance, Schwarzbrun, Shearer, Hall, Brady, Thompson, Olmstead, Bennett, Cook, Davis, Liberty, Minor, Porter, Winters, Price, Fuller, Gildon, Moss, Flaherty, Townsend, Beardsley, Mechanter, Payter, Moore, Gentry, Fleming, one man name unknown, and M. A. L. Morris, Second Lieutenant Co. K.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Superintendent Kennedy's Quarterly Report.

The following Quarterly Report made by Superintendent Kennedy, exhibits succinctly and accurately the present state of the force, the vast amount of business transacted by the Department, and many other matters of general public interest. All who know how harmful Police boxes are, substantially disciplined as we generally believe, and the Superintendent, under the Commissioners, is entitled to much credit for the very favorable showing, which, with truth, he is enabled to make:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1863.

To the Honorable Board of Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the quarterly report of the state of the Metropolitan Police District" for the term ending Jan. 31, 1863.

The force of the Department on the last day of the quarter consisted of 2,400 persons, as follows: 1 Superintendent, 4 Inspectors, 4 Chief Property and Deputy Clerks, 8 Surgeons, 8 Captains, 41 Sergeants, 180 Roundsmen, 20 Stationed on Patrol duty, 2 on Detention on Public duty, 221 Policemen on Sanitary duty, 27 Policemen on Special duty, 29 Janitor, 1 Doorman, 31. Total, 2,300.

PATROL FORCE.

The accompanying reports, setting forth in detail the condition and operation of the force in New-York and Brooklyn, separately, have been prepared in the office of the Chief Clerk, from the daily and monthly reports filed therein; and show that whilst 1,460 men are on the active patrol force of New-York, but 186 men perform similar duty in Brooklyn. Fortunately the health of the Brooklyn force has been favorable; only 5.77-100 men per day, on the average, have been sick or disabled from the performance of duty, during the quarter; while in New-York the reduction in the active force, from the same cause, was of slightly higher ratio, having reached the average of 53.89-100 men per day, being 3.69-100 per cent. In New-York, and 2.91-100 per cent. in Brooklyn, of the force employed. But the number of the force in Brooklyn, with this heavy chronic disease in its force, is wholly insufficient for the proper protection of the peace and property of the city. The recent cases of violence, and the numerous robberies that have been committed, have exceeded to have been beyond the power of the police force to prevent. Your own examinations of cases which have been presented for trial, whenever an outrage or robbery has been perpetrated, then appeared to indicate that the patrolman of the beat had been negligent or remiss in his duty, have resulted uniformly in exculpating and Caroness' injustice, in like manner, have exonerated the force from blame in all such cases, on account of its numerical weakness, and the necessary extensiveness of the lines of guard. In previous reports I have shown that not exceeding 61 to 63 men, can be on guard duty, at any one time, throughout all the streets of Brooklyn, the other portion being on reserve at the station-houses, and, at the stated hours of relief, ready to take the place of those on guard.

PATROLLING IN NEW-YORK.

Patrolling in New-York is now performed in a very satisfactory manner. The men, generally, seem to have learned that faithfulness and assiduity in the performance of duty making it more agreeable to themselves, while it better serves the public.

Nearly all the complaints for inattention now, are limited to those made by the supervising officers: citizens but seldom appear to prefer complaints against any of the men on that ground.

PATROLLING IN BROOKLYN.

The best evidence of the general faithfulness with which patrolling is done in Brooklyn is the large amount of work performed in arresting offenders and suppressing disturbances, by so small a force. Surely, indeed, does a citizen make complaint against any of that branch of the force, for inattention or laxity in the performance of duty. It affords me much pleasure in being able thus to commend, so generally, a body intrusted to my charge.

DETAILED FORCE.

Experience has demonstrated that detailments in special duty should be limited to the actual requirement of necessity; anything beyond that point is injurious to the well-being of the force. In 1860, when the aggregate force numbered 1,679 persons, those on detailed and special duty numbered 323; while at the present time, when the aggregate is 2,300 persons, the details and specials, including also the Sanitary Commission reached but 201—and his number may be still further reduced.

DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

It is scarcely necessary to make special reference to the state of discipline attained by the officers and men. Their general good conduct, on and off duty; their anxiety to excel in personal appearance, and their proficiency in military acquirement, are not concealed facts, but notorious throughout the district. All that is required to preserve the efficient condition attained is a strict enforcement of the rules and orders, and by continuing the drill exercise regularly and frequently.

HARBOR FORCE.

This force is now operated exclusively on the water. Police steamer No. 1—the station of the force—has been kept in motion, without any important obstruction or delays; and the row-boats have, as formerly, been kept on patrol wherever their presence has been required. In this way river-thieving has been in a great measure suppressed, while much boating forging has been on the increase. A squad has been organized in the Twenty-sixth Precinct for the purpose of attending specially to this latter class of thieves, from the efficiency of which I expect good results.

CONDITION OF THE FORCE.

The physical condition of the members of the force, as exhibited by the returns of "lost time by reason of disability," is about as usual at this season of the year. During the three months past, on the average each man in New-York has been sick 2.656-1,000 days, and each one in Brooklyn 2.676-1,000 days. The varying and uncomfortable state of the weather during the quarter does not seem to have operated with any marked effect upon the general health of the men.

CHANGE OF MEMBERS.

The changes in the membership of the force during the quarter are embraced in the following:

Resigned—2 captains, 2 sergeants, 42 patrolmen, 2 doormen.

Dismissed—23 patrolmen, 3 doormen.

Suspended—1 sergeant, 7 patrolmen.

Promoted—4 captains, 11 sergeants.

Appointed—120 patrolmen, 6 doormen.

STATION HOUSES.

Many of the Station Houses are, in every respect, in proper condition for the accommodation of the force allotted to them. But I regret to be obliged to report that there are others which are not at all suitable to be used as quarters for the force nor even for the temporary detention of prisoners.

While the nearly obsolete Stations of the Fourth, Twenty-second, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Seventeenth, Sixteenth, Ninth, Seventh, Thirteenth, Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-eighth, First, Ninth, Fourth, Third and Eighth in New-York, and the Forty-fifth, Forty-seventh, Forty-sixth, Forty-first, Forty-third and Forty-eighth in Brooklyn are, in various degrees of availability, suited for the purpose for which they are applied, those of the Second, Fifth, Fourteenth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-second

Ship Prairie Wanderer, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Ann M. Stevens, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Queen of Commerce, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Western Star, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Rachel Bartram, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Ocean Pearl, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Ocean Wave, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Ocean Star, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Ocean Queen, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Ocean Bride, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Ocean Belle, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Ocean Bloom, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Ocean Bird, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Ocean Blossom, 1,000 tons, for Eastern dia.; Ship Ocean Bell

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TWO CENTS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN—Un Ballo in Maschera.

WINTER GARDEN—East Lynne.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Janet McLane.

WALLACK'S—The Rent Book.

BURTON'S GARDEN—The Rightfulness.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Curious—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours.—Evening Adams Troupe.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—(No. 659 Broadway.)—Panorama of Paradise in our Home.

SOUTH'S—(No. 176 Broadway.)—Cosmorali.

THE NEW IDEA—Minstrels, Ballet and Pantomime.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Vicksburgh and vicinity this morning is of a very important character. Dispatches to the Navy Department announce that Admiral FARRAGUT's flag-ship, the *Hartford*, was below Warrenton on the 20th. This confirms the report received by way of New-Orleans, that she had succeeded in passing the rebel batteries at Port Hudson. It is announced further, however, that she is the only one of the fleet which did succeed in passing them. Admiral FARRAGUT's Secretary was on his way to communicate with Admiral POREMR. We have also an official statement of the discovery of the new passage into the Yazoo River, described in yesterday's TIMES. An interesting account of the movement through this passage will be found in our letter from Vicksburgh. The *Carondelet*, commanded by Capt. MELANCH MURPHY, took the lead, and finding the way practicable—or, rather making it so by cutting away the branches of the trees—was immediately followed by a number of other gunboats and troop-transports. Admiral PORTER himself accompanied the fleet, on board the captured gunboat *Gen. Price*. The water was found of *ample depth through the whole course of eighty* miles. A rebel engineer was captured at Sunflower Lake, who gave information that there were at Yazoo City thirty steamers of large size, and 6,000 troops, with a battery of six guns. Gen. GRANT had put in motion a large body of National troops, and it was his intention, in conjunction with Admiral PORTER, to surprise and capture the entire rebel force there. Our latest intelligence from the Yazoo Pass Expedition is to the effect that it had come to a stand-still before the rebel batteries at Greenwood, waiting for reinforcements. The movement into the Yazoo in the rear of the rebel position, however, would doubtless make the fortifications at Greenwood untenable.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that the rebel force which has occupied Danville, Ky., is believed to be the advance of Gen. LONGSTREET's division. It has penetrated the State from East Tennessee. The appearance of this force, it is further stated, is not unexpected, and measures have been taken to meet it promptly.

The Washington *Republican* of Tuesday evening makes the important announcement that the Ninth Army Corps, Gen. BURNSIDE's old command, has accompanied that officer to the West, and that it passed through Baltimore *en route* on Monday.

A dispatch from Nashville informs us of another disgraceful surrender of a considerable body of our troops. A rebel cavalry force, under FORREST, WHEELER and WHARTON, crossed Harpeth River yesterday morning, and a part of it attacked our force at Brentwood, only nine miles from Nashville, on the Franklin road. Our force, numbering three hundred, and commanded by a Col. BLOODGOOD, made but a feeble resistance, and surrendered, after losing but one man killed and four wounded. All the Government property was captured. So much for the disgraceful part of the story. Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH subsequently pursued a part of these rebels, until he met the entire rebel force, numbering about 5,000. He engaged them with only 500 men, and succeeded in recapturing all the property, which he destroyed. He then fell back until he met reinforcements, when the rebels decamped. Our loss was one officer and about fifteen men killed and wounded. The rebels lost about ten men killed and wounded and upward of fifty prisoners. The rebel cavalry were within four miles of Nashville yesterday.

The Nashville *Union*, of Sunday, March 22, has a paragraph to the effect that in the heavy skirmishing along Gen. ROSECRANS' front, which has already been noticed by telegraph, five hundred rebel prisoners were captured, and three hundred were killed and wounded. As no such announcement has been telegraphed, it may be taken for granted that the statement was unfounded. The *Union* reiterates its original statement that negroes fought under VAN DORN at Spring Hill.

It is not impossible that a negro regiment may be organized in one of the loyal Slave States—Delaware. A prominent officer who hails from that State has asked permission to recruit such a force there, and Gov. CANNON will probably grant it.

A number of forts, redoubts and minor defences have just been completed at Aquia Creek, rendering that place almost impregnable. The works were executed by the troops of Gen. GRANT's division, who are stationed at that point. A portion of Gen. GRANT's command at Dumfries, have similarly fortified that position, so that the enemy would find it a difficult undertaking to force these key points of the Lower Potomac.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of bills were reported complete by the Grinding Committees,—among them the one amending the Revised Statutes relative to evidence, and the one relative to Common Schools in New-York. The bill providing a bounty of $150 for volunteers who reenlist, and of $75 for new recruits, was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, the Annual Supply bill was considered, and an item of $3,000 added for the Union Home School in New-York City for the education and maintenance of the children of volunteers. During the evening session the Grinding Committee reported a number of bills complete, and several bills were ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday morning, to take action respecting the death of Ex-Comptroller HAWS. Remarks eulogistic of the character of the deceased were made by Messrs. PURDY, DAVIS and TWEED, and resolutions were adopted deploring his loss, ordering the county offices to be closed during the remainder of the day, and that the Board would attend the funeral in a body.

The Syracuse *Journal* says that the physicians of the late Gen. SUMNER are of the opinion that his death was hastened by the development of disease contracted while serving on the Chickahominy.

Gen. ROSECRANS has ordered a Board to be convened to investigate the various claims preferred from the use of cotton bales belonging to private parties for fortifications at Nashville.

A letter dated Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 9th, was received on Saturday night, by his relatives in Indianapolis, from Col. CONRER, who was captured near Franklin, Tenn., recently. Of the fight he says nothing is heard to what has already been published, except that "the artillery and cavalry fled, and we fired the last cartridge from our muskets, and could do no more." Of his present situation he says: "We are doing well, have been politely treated; have not been paroled as I am sorry to say I have seen others treated. I want nothing, not even good spirits." He says: "Our loss was 120 killed and wounded, and 1,300 prisoners." As to his destination, he says: "The date of our release or exchange is totally unknown, as also our destination; perhaps it will be Atlanta or Richmond."

An order has been issued in Louisville from Gen. ROSECRANS limiting the shipment of goods to Nashville, either by railroad or steamboat, to the private baggage of travelers. All such baggage must necessarily be inspected by the proper officers in Louisville, else it will be confiscated upon its arrival at Nashville.

Statements come from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Southern Illinois, that the "Copperheads" are arming themselves. They are said to be buying up all the revolvers upon which they can lay their hands.

The safe of ADAMS & Co.'s Express, which was robbed on the Northern Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, last week, has been found in a millrace, broken open, with $60,000 in Treasury notes and gold taken out, but all the Government bonds, certificates and checks still in the safe.

There was another fall of 5 ⅌ cent. in Gold Coin yesterday, sales as low as 139¾; the price closing 141½, against 146½ on Tuesday. Exchange is much lower and parcels heretofore held on speculation are pressed on the market. Stocks, with the exception of Governments, are lower, with a good deal of excitement in the market growing out of the various theories as to the effect upon prices of the recent heavy decline in Gold.

Business was very tame, yesterday, under the depressing influence of the heavy fall of Gold. Breadstuffs, Provisions and Cotton were offered at much lower prices, yet were in very limited request. Whisky and Tallow were less active, and a shade lower. A moderate demand prevailed for Hay and Wool. Groceries and most other articles were partially neglected. The auction sales of merchandise were spiritless. Light freight engagements transpired, with 444 vessels of all classes in port.

Fernando Wood on Loyalty.

They won't abide FERNANDO in Connecticut, and he hies back to his native heath. He gathers his liege in Mozart Hall, and bids them buckle up. He has made up his mind to perish for his country. We doubt if he does it. Calm reflection may convince the great patriot that it is his duty to spare himself. He may find warning in the example of CATO, who, it is said, threw away the remains of Roman liberty by the precipitation and temerity wherewith he rushed upon the sword before the proper time and occasion. It was a fatal mistake, and we think our modern Cato will conclude to avoid it.

But FERNANDO should not only "live"—he should "learn." He is too unschooled. He runs a risk of exposing his patriotism to suspicion, when he exclaims so violently against the *Loyal* Leagues because of their name. "Loyalty is a monarchical derivation. It is a European extract. No loyalty for me; I know no such word." This language is not wise. Most intelligent men will say that it indicates either great ignorance or great faithlessness, or both. But perhaps there is some apology for it. The truth is, there is great confusion among the peace men of the day in reference to most of the words implying civil obligations. Even our principal commercial cotemporary denied, the other day, that there was any such thing as *allegiance* to the National Government. To deny *loyalty* is no worse. The simple fact that our fathers put the word *treason* in the Constitution alone saves that from being also discarded as an illegitimate term under our institutions. There seems to be a repugnance among these people to any recognition of either a principle of authority or a principle of submission under our form of Government. It is all simply a matter of individual will and discretion.

Nevertheless the fact stands that there is such a thing as treason in this country. It is not what the English law books, but what the Federal Constitution defines it. In England treason means violence against the power of the *sovereign*, or levying war against *him* in *his* realm. Here it means levying war against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to their enemies. An attack upon the person of Queen VICTORIA would be English treason. An attack upon the person of ABRAHAM LINCOLN would not be American treason. The British principle applies to the personal representative of the Government; ours directly to the Government itself. That is the difference, and all the difference. Exactly so in regard to allegiance. The Englishman's allegiance is due not to England, but to Queen VICTORIA; OURS not to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but to the United States. Just so of loyalty, too. The Englishman is bound to be loyal to Queen VICTORIA; the AMERICAN is bound to be loyal to the United States. Precisely as the term *treason* is equally applicable in both countries, so are the terms *allegiance* and *loyalty*—the difference lying simply in their manner of application under the respective constitutional theories. Etymologically, the words are just as appropriate under a republic as under a monarchy. *Treason* comes from a word which means to betray; *allegiance* from a word which means to bind; *loyalty* from a word which means law. FERNANDO WOOD, when he says "no loyalty for me," virtually says, "no law, or legal obligation for me."

"Words are things," said MIRABEAU. The rebels understand it well. They do not admit that they have attempted revolution, or are in rebellion. They have simply *seceded*. They have turned against no authority, but have simply dissolved a partnership. The only wrong, according to them, has been on the part of the Federal Government, who undertook to *coerce*, without title. The rebel sympathizers of the North all practice the same sort of speech, to a greater or less extent. The Connecticut class expressly repudiate the right of coercion, and avoid the word *rebellion* altogether. The conduct of JEFF. DAVIS is simply "a heresy." The resolutions of one of the Copperhead gatherings in this City styled it simply "irregular opposition." There is a general tendency to gloss over the real nature of the crime by the use of smooth designations, and by perverting the real relations of the citizen to the Government. The Copperhead leaders all go as far toward the rebel position as, in their respective localities, they dare. But once away from the old constitutional mark, they can find no logical stopping-place this side of the Confederacy. The Confederates repudiate the name of rebels, because they know it implies ruptured allegiance—renounced loyalty—broken civil obligations. They declare that they have been guilty of none of these things. Nor have they, if their theory of the Government is correct. They are consistent; and all their Northern allies are bound, in consistency, to take the same ground openly and squarely. FERNANDO WOOD has made a good approach toward it. If there is "no loyalty," of course there is no rebellion.

One of the chief objects of "Loyal Leagues" is to neutralize the abominable teachings of this class of demagogues. The Government can never retain its existence as a Government if these disorganizing doctrines once become the popular creed. They sap the very essence of all civil authority.

The Rebel Government and People.

Gold at Richmond is at $4 25 premium, and the Richmond *Examiner* says that "the question of food ranks before that of money." We can judge something by this of the state of things among the rebels, and of the difficulties under which they labor. But those difficulties are shown still more clearly by the statements which we find in rebel papers about impressments of food by the rebel Government, and the discussions which these impressments arouse. Our Copperheads complain loudly of outrages committed by the Government, though they are rather at a loss just now for fresh material for complaint. But fancy the outburst which would greet our ears, if Government officials should seize upon a quantity of flour in this City, paying the unfortunate owner for it not what he asked, not what was the market price, but at an arbitrary and much lower rate. This, however, is what has been done by the rebel authorities repeatedly, without a word from any Northern Copperhead. Why should they not sound an alarm at the perpetration of such outrages upon American citizens? Do not they declare loudly that the rebels are entitled to just the same rights which they always had? Your genuine Copperhead, however, is never troubled by any outrage perpetrated by men in Butternut uniforms, or acting in the name of JEFF. DAVIS. It is only his own Government which he feels called upon to denounce.

The rebel leaders have shown themselves so shrewd in their dealings with their own people, that we may be assured that it is no ordinary necessity which has led them to use these modes of procuring supplies. Such means are very offensive always. As the *Examiner* says, "they touch the people's sense of pride and justice." It declares that "they have effected a great and material change in their sentiments toward the cause;" and it calls upon the rebel Congress to enact laws upon the subject, that a "proper system of impressment may be established without delay." We may be assured that impressments, whether under a system as established by their Congress, or under "the rude and rapacious action of Government press-gangs," are henceforth to be a feature of the rebel warfare. Their leaders are desperate. They early passed most stringent conscription laws, giving them the control of all the men, and now the sweep of their despotism casts a stroke nearer to the people's life, and having conscripted the husbands and brothers, will not be restrained from impressing the food which was to maintain their wives and children. How much farther will their mad fury carry them? How much farther can they go without arousing, not only what the *Examiner* says has been aroused by the impressments, "a feeling of resentment, deep-seated and widely pervading the best class of the community against the Government," "a change in their sentiments toward the cause," a "loss of confidence in the capacity of their public men?"

It is a stern, hard discipline, that the people of the South are going through. They will have learned, when this conflict is over, that rebellion is no remedy in the American system; that those who care nothing for the rights of one class of the people are sure to trample upon the rights of every other class, if their path leads that way; and that desperate, ambitious men are unsafe leaders. How much deeper they will have to go in degradation and suffering before these lessons are learned, we do not know, but their present sufferings ought to be enough; and it should be an added inducement to every one of our generals and soldiers, and every loyal man everywhere, to urge on the columns of our armies, that the overthrow of the rebel arms may set the people who have been subjected to their power, free from the oppression and tyranny which has ground them thus low in the dust, and which will not be restrained by any sight of their sufferings from carrying out, to the bitter end, its determination never to yield the sway which it traitorously seized.

LOYALTY AMONG THE NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS.—Even the New-Jersey Democrats are becoming anxious to have it understood that, in spite of their opposition to the war, they don't intend to put themselves in a position of hostility to the Government. Their passage of a bill to borrow a million of dollars for *State* defence has led to the suspicion in some quarters, and to the hope in others, that they meant to resist the execution of the Conscription law and the collection of the National taxes. But Mr. RANDOLPH, their leader in the Senate, took occasion to disabuse the public of this impression. He warned them against supposing for a moment that this money was to be used in any other way than in sustaining the General Government, and in putting down all appeal to other than legal means for the redress of real or imaginary grievances. "As long," said he, "as laws are upon the statute-book, or those of the General Government exist, they must be obeyed."

The Senate has also passed a series of resolutions defining the position of the State in this respect, one of which reads thus:

"That the people of New-Jersey are a law-abiding, Constitution-loving people, and strongly devoted to a union of all the States, and that while they condemn and protest against certain laws as unconstitutional and unfit, yet until they are repealed or declared by a competent tribunal to be unconstitutional, they will regard them as laws, and will confidently look to the Courts and to the ballot-boxes for redress."

This is all that we can fairly ask at their hands. Every man has a right to his own opinion as to the constitutionality of any law, and he may seek to test that point by any of the remedies which our form of government provides. But until they are pronounced unconstitutional by competent authority, they are to be obeyed, just as implicitly as if their validity had never been questioned. This is the ground which the Democrats of New-Jersey have taken; and it only adds one more to the many proofs so rapidly accumulating, that the great mass of the people of the country, of all parties, are loyal to the Government and resolute in defending it against the rebels.

The Mississippi—Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

The siege of Port Hudson by the army and navy of Gen. BANKS may be said to have begun. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, both on the east bank of the Mississippi River, 230 miles apart, and forming the two great final points of rebel defence on the Father of Waters, are both virtually invested by armies and navies of great magnitude and power. The military situation at each of these points is in some respects alike, in others it differs. At Port Hudson the Union army, under Gen. BANKS, is on this side of the river; at Vicksburgh the Union army under Gen. GRANT, is on the opposite side of the river to the objective point. At Port Hudson, the fleet is below the city; at Vicksburgh, it has been above the city. The strategy of Gen. BANKS aims to getting in the rear of Port Hudson with his land force, while FARRAGUT's vessels cooperate in front. The strategy of Gen. GRANT aims to flank Vicksburgh from the north with both his army and navy, or at least part of them, while another part may operate in front. It would seem from the rebel dispatch we gave the other day, to the effect that our forces had attacked Helena, which is a village twenty-five miles east of Port Hudson, that Gen. BANKS succeeded admirably in his first manœuvre, and the subsequent dispatch, by way of New-Orleans, that he had got within five miles of Port Hudson, would indicate that the movement was progressing satisfactorily. The news from Gen. GRANT's flanking force, military and naval, for the last few days, has also been, on the whole, eminently cheering; and the official dispatch we publish this morning from Commander PENNOCK, opens up brighter prospects of success than we have ever yet had. It would seem from this and the unofficial dispatches, that one, or perhaps two new routes have been discovered by which our fleet can get into the Yazoo River, and consequently to the rear of Haines' Bluff and Vicksburgh.

The naval expedition down the Tallahatchie, which it was expected would reach the Yazoo by this water-course, has come to a halt at Fort Pemberton, situated at the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha rivers, 290 miles above Vicksburgh; but, according to Capt. PENNOCK, another and far more important naval expedition, consisting of five iron-clads, among which is the *Lafayette*, the most powerful gunboat on the Western waters, has forced a passage through two of the bayous which indent all that region, has entered Deer Creek, which joins the Yazoo a short distance above Vicksburgh, and, says Capt. PENNOCK, quoting a dispatch to him of the 19th, "is making all haste for the Yazoo." He adds: "Doubtless our fleet is there now;" and, more gratifying still, "Gen. SHERMAN and the troops are following up." It is doubtless this stream, Deer Creek, which should be substituted for Sunflower River, mentioned in our dispatches of the last day or two as the route taken by the new expedition. If this venture succeeds, it will effect a two-fold object. First, and far the most important, it will flank the chief defensive works of Vicksburgh, and will enable us to begin the attack in its front and rear, with army and navy. And it will also render untenable and useless the rebel defences at Yazoo City and at the mouth of the Yallabusha, which bade fair to obstruct indefinitely operations in the rear of and against Vicksburgh. We may not be able, as sanguine strategists suggest, to bag the entire rebel land force at these two points, as their steamers will enable them to get up to Grenada and on to the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad; but when they have escaped there, it will be their next lookout to escape to some other point where their services can be of avail—which will be a more difficult job. Our success by way of Deer Creek will also enable our naval and military force near Fort Pemberton to move down stream and join hands with the lower expedition in the combined movement upon Vicksburgh.

Our news from this immediate vicinity for the last month has not been very reliable, as it has come in a roundabout way, and has been in some instances based upon fallacious signs and incidents; but if there be truth in present reports, we shall soon see the upshot of the long and stupendous operations that have been carried on for the reduction of Vicksburgh.

Capt. PENNOCK also forwards another dispatch communicating the intelligence that Admiral FARRAGUT's flagship, the *Hartford*, which passed the rebel batteries at Port Hudson, on the 16th, (and it would appear that this was the only vessel which passed on the occasion,) has steamed up the Mississippi as far as Warrenton, ten miles below Vicksburgh and over 200 above Port Hudson, and has held communication with our army and fleet at Vicksburgh. No mention is made of the *Hartford* having encountered any rebel craft on the river, neither the *Queen of the West* nor the *Webb*, from which we judge that those vessels must have fled before her, and probably taken refuge under the guns of Vicksburgh. If he can hold the river, and get reinforcements, the two great armies operating on the Mississippi River may be able to hold communication, and, in contingencies that may arise, the two fleets may be able to cooperate.

Both at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, matters have now approached a crisis. All things indicate that the chances of both being in our hands before long could not be greater. When they are, and the Mississippi and its affluents are in our hands, the Confederacy may certainly be said to be in a very shattered and moribund condition.

The Conscript Law and the Poor Men.

The Peace Democrats have commenced an attack on the Conscription law of Congress, because, as they allege, it makes a distinction between the rich and poor. The Mozart Hall Democrats, led by FERNANDO WOOD, have proclaimed hostility to the act on this ground,—one of their resolutions, passed formally at headquarters on Tuesday night, declaring that

"The people everywhere should be awakened to the infamous distinction which it (the Conscription law) makes between rich and poor, whereby the former is allowed to buy his freedom for the sum of three hundred dollars, while the latter, unable to command that sum, is to be torn away from his employment, his home and his family, and forced, at the point of the bayonet, into the ranks of the army."

The *tableau* of the reluctant conscript pricked away from home by bayonets is calculated to be effective, and if the objection to the law, as thus presented, were well taken, its moral force would be greatly impaired. But the fact is otherwise. The complaint *made of the law is wholly unjust, and the attempt to create prejudice against it must fail.* The law does not fix three hundred dollars as the sum that any one must pay in order to obtain exemption from the draft. *It gives to the Secretary of War discretionary power to fix the sum which shall buy exemption in each individual case, but in no case shall over three hundred dollars be demanded.* The Secretary may require of a rich man $300 for exemption, and he may let a poor man off—one who deserves exemption for reasons of sickness and helplessness of his family—for the sum of $3, if he will. The language of the law is this:

"That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, for the procuration of such substitute."

It is impossible for language to be plainer than this, and it scatters to the winds the wretched bit of demagogueism that FERNANDO WOOD & Co. are about to poison the minds of their followers [with. Beside this specific provision of the law, which enables the Secretary of War, by a sliding scale, to adapt it to the case of every man, according to his wealth or poverty, the law, in other respects, is full of humane exemptions, intended to relieve poor families from too large a share of its burdens. The second section of the law contains exemptions, as follows:

"That the following persons be and they are hereby excepted and exempted from the provisions of this act: * * * The only son of a widow, dependent upon his labor for support; * * the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents, dependent upon his labor for support; * * the only brother of children not 12 years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support; * * the father of motherless children under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support. * * Where there is a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt."

With such exemptions as these, which are of manifest propriety, and which preclude, as far as law can, the possibility of aged and infirm parents or orphaned children suffering—and with the discretion which is given to the Secretary of War to fix the sum of exemption money, in every case, as low as the condition and necessities of the drafted person may render proper—it cannot occur that any, the slightest, injustice can happen under its enforcement. It was intended to bear equally on all classes, according to their condition, and it does, in its letter and spirit, treat the poor as justly as the rich.

Mozart Hall imagines, no doubt, that it has started out on a very promising tack in originating this impeachment of the Conscription act; but so soon as the people, having their attention drawn to the subject, learn how wise and benign in its provisions the law really is, they will have a stronger reason than ever to distrust, as utterly false and disloyal, the opposition of the Copperheads to the necessary war measures of the nation.

A HONEST SHOT.—FERNANDO WOOD is doing the country an essential service. He is putting forth, in clear and unmistakable terms, his real views concerning the rebellion. He repudiates the idea of *loyalty* to the Government, proclaims his open and irreconcilable hostility to the further prosecution of the war, and calls upon the State authorities to resist the execution of the laws of Congress. The more he calls, the more they won't do it. We want just now no better guarantee for the substantial loyalty of the masses of the Democratic party in this State, than is given by the attempt of WOOD and his associates to array them in hostility against the Government. We find, moreover, in the very fervor and zeal with which he is prosecuting this endeavor, evidence of its desperate nature. WOOD sees clearly that although the Democratic party may, on the eve of an election, yield an apparent assent to his doctrines, they have no thought of making him the leader of their councils. His present movement, therefore, is an attempt to force them into acquiescence. He will fail, and the result of his attempt will be to throw himself out of position with his own party. He will be compelled to revive the Howard Hall organization again, as the only mode of maintaining a foothold anywhere.

Rebel Invasion of Kentucky.

The news received, last night, of the occupation of Danville, Ky., by a rebel force, from 8,000 to 10,000 strong, and that a much larger force was following in its wake, seems to give consistency to the repeated intimations, of late, that the rebels contemplated another invasion of Kentucky. Danville is the first town of any importance reached in Kentucky on entering the State from the direction of Knoxville, Tennessee. And as all the reports we have had of rebel preparations to invade the State have made Knoxville the rendezvous of the forces for the expedition, they have apparent corroboration in the result.

We have not given much credit to reported designs of the rebels to make the movement now said to be in progress, for reasons we have hitherto assigned. We have not doubted, however, the willingness of the rebels to make it, nor the policy of such a diversion in their favor as it would create. We have only disbelieved that the rebel leaders were able to detach from any one of their three armies at Fredericksburgh, Tullahoma or Vicksburgh, a force great enough to make an effective invasion of Kentucky.

Perhaps the enemy may deceive us. He may risk weakening some one of the three positions he is holding, with the hope of accomplishing greater results by a surprise. On the hypothesis that Kentucky is invaded again in force, we may find an explanation of a number of circumstances that have hitherto been rather puzzling. One is the whereabouts of the rebel General LONGSTREET. It will be remembered that very soon after the battle of Fredericksburgh, LONGSTREET was reported to have been sent West with his division to supersede Gen. BRAGG, who had lost the battle of Stone's River. LONGSTREET's arrival in Tennessee, and assumption of command was announced positively, and with particularity as to place and date. But this report proved erroneous, in part at least. We learned satisfactorily, however, that LONGSTREET had gone from Fredericksburgh, for rebel authority in Richmond announced that LONGSTREET with his division had passed through that city, "on his way South." Our next conclusion was that he had been sent to North Carolina; but that opinion has been corrected, for we now know D. H. HILL commands in North Carolina.

Whither, then, went LONGSTREET with his division? Is it true that he went to Knoxville, and that he has there been carefully organizing the expedition into Kentucky of which we have had so many rumors and now seem to have the beginning of the realization? The information that Parson BROWNLOW obtained from refugee East Tennesseans on this point, and which he lately gave to the public, seems fully borne out by the events so far. And it is a most significant item, bearing on the case, that we published in the TIMES yesterday, taken from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th inst. That paper gave in its telegraphic news from Chattanooga, Tenn., the following:

"*Rumor says ROSECRANS has sent a large force to oppose LONGSTREET's advance through Kentucky.*"

Why should the rebels have rumors of steps taken to oppose the advance of one of their Generals into Kentucky, if no such advance was making? Is it not likely that the fear of a countervailing movement prompted the disclosure here made of the rebel intentions?

There are strong and manifest military reasons to sustain the probability of a rebel invasion of Kentucky at the present time. One is that it is the only easy and safe way by which a rebel army can enter into the heart of a loyal State abounding in all the supplies of food and forage needed in war. If the rebels could enter Kentucky and *hold it*, they would control the Ohio River, and be able to feed the Confederacy for a long time to come. They would seriously derange Gen. ROSECRANS' campaign—as last year they broke up BUELL's—and compel the former, as the latter was compelled, to march back to the deliverance of Kentucky. The rebel occupation of Kentucky would be an attack in the rear of GRANT as well as of ROSECRANS, and if better managed by LONGSTREET than by BRAGG, might change for a time the aspect of the war in the West.

We do not apprehend any serious successes of the rebels in the direction indicated, though we doubt not they have bold and adventurous designs. But we have reason to believe that full provision has been made for this contingency; and the country will see evidence of this in the fact that Gen. BURNSIDE is at the head of the Department of the Ohio, and that his illustrious "Ninth Army Corps," *very strongly reinforced*, is to be with him in the campaign he is about to commence against the rebels invading Kentucky. Gen. BURNSIDE will be able to meet and repel LONGSTREET before the latter can get a foothold in the rich regions of Kentucky—and, the weakness of the enemy at Tullahoma being unveiled by this attempted diversion of LONGSTREET, ROSECRANS will fall upon and destroy it, and, by occupying East Tennessee as well as Nashville, render the escape of LONGSTREET's invading column impossible.

The Polish Question.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

COUNT GUROWSKI, suggests and foreshadows the following solution of the Polish question:

The pressure of public opinion may obtain from ALEXANDER II. the restoration of the Constitution of 1815 for the Poles. ALEXANDER's character rather bends in such equitable direction. But as it would be to-day absolutely impossible to give a Constitution to Poland without also giving a Constitution to Russia, ALEXANDER II. may be inspired to give a general Constitution for the whole Empire—Poland included—a Constitution similar to that which unites Ireland and Scotland with England, or such as unites the various Prussian provinces, or the various parts of Italy. Thus the Poles would loose all reason of complaint.

The State Canals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The day for the opening of the Canals will not be fixed until after April 6. The day of opening will not be later than May 1 nor earlier than April 25.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Broadway Railroad Bill in the Senate—Failure of the Plans of its Supporters—The Amendments Made—The Annual Supply Bill in the Assembly—The Courts—The Bellicose Committees, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25, 1863.

The Senate did not go through the Broadway bill last evening, which was not according to the plan of its supporters, to wit: that the bill should be ordered to a third reading at that session. Two amendments were made—in themselves quite unimportant. The first was, making the grantees a body corporate. The second was, striking out so much as confines the bringing of suits against the Corporation to the Second District Court, New-York City. There were other amendments, but these are the most important, and they were made by a vote of from 11 to 14 in the affirmative, and 6 to 11 in the negative. The motion to rise and report progress, which came from the opponents of the bill, was carried, 16 in favor, the negatives not rising. Mr. PRUYN offered a substitute, which will be printed; and Mr. MURSON, it is understood, will also bring forward a new bill. So, unless the present Law-stage bill has strength enough, well enough drilled, to do anything, at any time, it will be some time yet before it gets through the Senate. Though the plan of the supporters was unmeasurably frustrated by reporting progress instead of ordering to a third reading, I do not understand that they are seriously disheartened thereat, but are still entirely confident of its going through the Senate. Senators GANSON, BELL and FOSTER were foremost in the opposition; and Senator ARCHER, Chairman, and Senator SAFFORD, of the Committee reporting, advocated the bill.

This being the day on which, under the rule, the Annual Supply bill must be considered, the House took up that budget, and went through the same. In some previous years this bill has been freighted with very exceptionable items, but I believe that this is quite free from such; and, although the objects worthy of State aid have considerably increased, the total amount appropriated is less than usual.

The Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, who, in pursuance of a joint resolution of the Legislature was commissioned by Gov. MORGAN to proceed to Washington in behalf of the interest of the State as connected with the subject of connecting the East and the West by means of a grand system of enlarged canals, has made a full, highly interesting and very valuable report of his labors, which, I trust will be immediately printed. Probably no man in the country has bestowed so much time and reflection on the question of our public works as Mr. RUGGLES, and the result, not only of his observations, but especially the report of his labors, in the form in which they are now presented, will no doubt prove of peculiar interest and permanent value.

The Callicot Investigation Committee will meet this afternoon preliminary to commencing the examination of witnesses. Several have been subpoenaed; but I understand it is probable that not all of them will be called on to testify, since the range of the investigation, as defined by the resolution of the House, will not embrace points and questions concerning which witnesses have been subpoenaed. Nor do I understand that the investigation will take a very great length of time, and with the application which no doubt the Committee are prepared to give the work, we may probably expect a report at an early day. It is understood that the Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN will appear for Speaker CALLICOT; and it is understood, further, that Mr. T. C. FIELDS will continue before the Committee in the capacity he has acted on the floor of the House in connection with the same subject.

The Enlistment bill in the Senate elicited a long debate, and it was nearly perfected. In the course of the debate, Senator MURPHY remarked that the country was in this war; that this State was bound to do her part; and though we might not at this moment see clearly to the end, the obligations of patriotism were over us, and to follow wherever they led was our duty. These few emphatic words, meant as they were, and spoken by the ablest man in the Senate, had a significance and a force, recognized not only by the members of the circle, but by a full auditory. Sentences such as these are like the lead thrown into the waters to prove their depths, and the clear course of the ship, in spite of the dismal prophecies of croakers or the half-formed purpose of those who have mutiny at heart. RODERICK.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The Investigating Committee met this P. M. Speaker CALLICOT was present, ready to proceed. T. C. FIELDS, for the other side, asked for delay, and the Committee adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The Grinding Committee reported favorably the following bills:

The Poughkeepsie Water Loan bill.

Establishing the jail liberties of Kings County.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to evidence.

Amending the act allowing the continued use of copartnership names.

Relative to the Common Schools of New-York.

The bill providing a bounty of $150 to volunteers who re-enlist, and $75 to new recruits, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The Annual Supply bill was taken up.

On motion of Mr. DEAN, $9,000 were appropriated for the Union Home School, New-York, for the education and maintenance of the children of volunteers. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grinding Committee reported complete the following bills: Amending the Revised Statutes relative to voluntary assignments; increasing the number of teachers in the State prisons.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Harlem and Harlem River Canal Company; amending the act authorizing a railroad in South, West and other streets in New-York; allowing members of the New-York Common Council $1,500 salary; fixing the term of office of the Heads of Departments in the City of New-York for four years.

The enacting clause was stricken out of the bill abolishing the office of Canal Appraisers.

Adjourned.

The Broadway Railroad Bill.

The following is the petition of ALEXANDER T. STEWART and others, asking for the Broadway Railroad franchise:

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

Your petitioners, residents of the City of New-York, respectfully ask that they may be heard, either personally or by counsel, in support of the grant contained in the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads of the Senate, for the construction of a railroad in Broadway and other streets in the City of New-York—and construct the road thereon authorized with all reasonable and proper dispatch; they to be restricted to a passenger fare of three cents, or if such fare shall be five cents, as specified in the bill, they will pay the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or to the State of New-York, annually, for the period of ten years, the sum of $200,000 in lieu of all license fees; and after said ten years, submit to the payment of the ordinary license fees for each car, now imposed in said City. And, inasmuch as this offer is made for the protection of the City against the great injustice of passing the bill as reported, the undersigned are willing to accept the grant, on the express condition that on relinquishing them, the City of New-York may enjoy such franchise in their place and stead.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART.
D. HENRY HAIGHT.
AMOS R. ENO.
JOHN J. PHELPS.
JOHN FAINE.
JOHN STEWARD.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday, March 26: Nos. 16, 5, 7, 8, 9, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Discharge of Mary Hartung.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The Court of Appeals issued an order to-day, discharging MARY HUNTUNG, once convicted of poisoning her husband, from custody.

Amusements.

The rapidity and steadiness with which Mr. MARSHALL steps from the pinnacle to another, is a good proof that his artists are of the class that can be depended on for all kinds of work. On Monday last, Mme. MARSON achieved the greatest triumph of the season, winning for the opera of "Norma" a new vitality. The performance was so excellent throughout, that it has been universally pronounced to be the best ever given in America—a statement which probably exceeds the requirements of truth, but indicates clearly the supreme excellence of the occasion that brought it forth. After a success in a part so vehement as the *Druidess*, it was a bold, and even hazardous venture for Mme. MARSON to essay a role so completely different in all its requirements as *Linda*, in the opera of "Linda di Chamounix," produced here last night, yet it was completely successful. In the first act, to be sure, it is necessary to extend some of "the great charities of the imagination" to the lady. Her appearance, always charming and lady-like, is scarcely petite or picturesque enough for the village maiden, who, on the stage at all events, is a very dainty creature, and in this City has been charmingly impersonated. In the second act all disadvantages of this kind had disappeared, and in every portion of the work, except the trivial scenes with the *Marquis*, there was no musical inability on the part of the lady. In the second act, indeed, the dramatic points were so grandly incorporated with the vocal ones that we doubt if its touching duo finale has ever been heard to greater advantage. Mme. MARSON sang, indeed, with superb feeling and nicety. Dramatically the third act was, of course, the best and carried off the honors. Mlle. SUZZEI was an excellent *Pierrette*, and in the organ air of the first act won a merited round of applause. Signor BELLINI as *Antonio*, and Signor BELLOTI as the *Prefetto*, were alike good; the first-named artist especially so in the great scene of the second act. Mr. MARESERA's new *tenore di grazia*, Signor MINATO, made his *début* as *Carlo*, and was very favorably received. He has a head voice of exceeding sweetness—rather cloying, indeed, from this cause—and phrases better than any singer we have had. He is evidently a fine artist. He succeeded in winning an *encore* for his romanza.

To-night the troupe will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, VERDI's opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," being the entertainment.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

PASSAGE OF RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO THE POSITION OF NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, March 25.

Last night resolutions were passed in the Senate denying the truth of the representations, made for partisan purposes, that New-Jersey intends to resist by force the execution of certain Acts of Congress.

The last of the resolutions declares, as follows:

"That the people of New-Jersey are a law-abiding, Constitution-loving people, and ardently devoted to a union of all the States; and that while they condemn and protest against certain laws, as unconstitutional and unjust, yet until they are repealed, or declared by a competent tribunal to be unconstitutional, they will regard them as laws, and will confidently look to the courts and to the ballot-boxes for redress."

After a very animated discussion, the resolutions were passed by a party vote.

The Republicans opposed the resolutions in consequence of the implied censure upon them.

This morning the same resolutions passed the House of Assembly by a large vote.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, March 25.

Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature adjourned at 1½ o'clock this afternoon.

A resolution was adopted by both Houses to fire a national salute in favor of the Federal Union.

The Union League also fired a salute over the death of the Legislature.

Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey.

HE IS PLACED RIGHT ON THE RECORD.

While the bill to provide for a loan of one million dollars for the defence of New-Jersey was under discussion in the Senate, Mr. RANDOLPH, a leading Democrat, who is said to hold confidential relations with Gov. PARKER, spoke as follows:

He said the present bill was but a supplement to an existing law, under which Gov. CORDEN worked. If necessity existed then for such an amount, it surely does now that the exigencies are greater. It is enough to say, however, that, without the passage of this supplement, we are in danger of having the State without funds before we meet again.

If there be any idea that any portion of this money is intended to do ought else than assist the State in maintaining the power of the General Government, in the future as in the past, let that idea be dispelled. The present worthy incumbent of the gubernatorial chair means not only to sustain the General Government, but to put down all appeal to other than legal means for real or imaginary evils. We proclaim ourselves a law-abiding people. Upon that idea the present party came into power, and upon it they expect to retain their supremacy. Our Courts are open, and will redress grievances—our ballot boxes are our remedy, and they will prove effective. Let no man dream of any purpose on the part of the Executive of this State—or of any true patriot—to seek remedies outside of the law. As long as laws are upon the statute book, or those of the General Government exist, they must be obeyed. This is the only true course; the only one to safety and Union. We must stand by the Constitution and the laws, and they will stand by us—of whatever faith.

Mr. BUCKLEY said he would cheerfully vote for the bill, after the statements made by Mr. RANDOLPH, believing the Governor should be provided with means for sustaining our volunteers. Although differing politically with the present Governor, he had unbounded confidence that he (the Governor) would do no act to disgrace himself or the State over which he presides, and he should with pleasure record his vote in favor of providing the Executive with the amount named in the bill, that he might not be embarrassed in providing for our volunteers.

The bill was then passed—16 to 6.

From Fortress Monroe.

A NEW GUNBOAT—SNOW AT YORKTOWN—OYSTERS.

YORKTOWN, Tuesday, March 24.

Twelve schooners from New-York are now taking in oysters near the mouth of Elizabeth River.

The new gunboat *Smith Briggs*, (Capt. LEE, of the Ninety-ninth New-York, commanding,) received her guns at Fortress Monroe yesterday, and commences her services at once.

The Yorktown *Cavalier* has the following:

"The storm that commenced on Thursday and continued till Saturday, was the most severe of the season. The snow fell to one foot in depth. The soldiers enjoyed snow-balling extensively."

The steamboat *Thomas Collyer*, from New-York, has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and will proceed to Newbern, N. C., as soon as she takes in coal.

The steamboat *Hero* sailed for Baltimore this afternoon with a schooner in tow loaded with horses.

There are four schooners at Yorktown loading with oysters for the Northern markets.

Discharge of Jacknalow.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 24.

The United States Circuit met to-day. At the suggestion of the Court, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the Jacknalow case, and he was directed to be discharged. Doubts about the jurisdiction and inability to get witnesses was the cause. It has been three years since he was first tried.

IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, and all those distressing and afflicting maladies, which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure atmosphere, &c. Its genuineness as a pure solution, and its excellence as a medicine are attested by such distinguished names as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. E. H. Parker, Prof. J. C. Booth, Dr. J. R. G. Smith and others.

$1 per bottle, $6 per half dozen.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 420 Broadway.

Sore Throat Specific.

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 420 Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—3, FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only Arms of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nauseous and Sore Throat.

This painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Singers and Public Speakers will find them of peculiar advantage. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street dealers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the Marston Pen cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

There is no Excuse for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company, when a few doses of AYER'S Sarsaparilla would cleanse their murky blood and restore their health and vigor. To muddy victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves.

Dust! Dust!! Dust!!!

The Patent Metallic Weather-Strip Company, No. 323 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to render doors and windows of every description, dust, air and water-tight, as well as putting the same in thorough repair, (as they employ none but experienced carpenters,) from the present date until Oct. 1, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from Winter prices, with Brown's Anti-Dust Window-Bands and Weather-Strips, now so universally used and approved of on the most elegant residences in this City and vicinity.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1863.

TRUSSES, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

HALLOCK—BRADLESTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, by Rev. George Potts, D. D., LEWIS S. HALLOCK and SARAH M., daughter of E. Bradleston, Esq., all of this City.

MAYNARD—TRASK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 22, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Mr. THOMPSON MAYNARD and Miss MATILDA TRASK, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

TURNER—McKINLEY.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, by Rev. M. Howell, Mr. RICHARD TURNER and Miss MARY McKINLEY, both of Yonkers.

DIED.

ABRAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 25, CHARLES only child of Philip M. and Sophia A. Abrams, aged 1 year, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 22 Gouverneur-st., on Thursday, March 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 25, WILLIAM T. BAKER, aged 62 years.

Funeral on Sunday, March 29, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 156 Monroe-st., Brooklyn. His friends and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, March 25, Mrs. LUCY MARIA BOWER, wife of Henry C. Bower, aged 30 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will be held at Plymouth Church, on Sunday, March 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 25, ELIZABETH BALL, wife of Elbert L. Burnham, at her residence, No. 319 West 12th-st., aged 35 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral will be given in Friday's paper.

BRIDGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, of scarlet fever, HARRIET RACHEL, daughter of John L. and Mary A. Bridge, aged 3 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 3 Chelsea-st., on Thursday, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BRINCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 24, SARAH E., wife of James F. Brinck.

Her remains will be taken to Mount Auburn, Mass., for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

COE.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 23, of inflammation of the brain, ALEXANDER PERRIN, youngest child of Rev. David S. Coe, D. D., in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 128½ East 13th-st.

DWIGHT.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, March 24, JAMES DWIGHT, Esq., son of the late President Dwight of Yale College, aged 76 years and 6 months.

The funeral services will take place on Friday, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HENDERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, suddenly, DAVID HENDERSON, a native of Virginia, and for many years a resident of this City, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, March 27, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 309 East 26th-st.

MAHER.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, March 24, of consumption, JOHN M., son of MARY and the late JOHN MAHER, aged 21 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the Flushing Pavilion, on Thursday, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carboat for Flushing leaves James-slip, New-York, at 2 o'clock, foot of 34th-st., and 52d-st., at half-past 2 o'clock P. M.

McCONVILLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, MARY A., wife of John McConville, aged 38 years.

The funeral will leave her late residence, No. 181 East 32d-st., on Friday morning, March 27, at 9½ o'clock, and proceed to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

PAGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, SARAH, widow of the late Roger Page, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 32 West 30th-st., on Saturday, March 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

QUAIL.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 24, SUSAN CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Charles H. and Sarah A. Quail, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 211 3d-av., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

RADCLIFF.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday, March 22, Capt. HERMAN GANSEVOORT RADCLIFF, of the 19th Infantry, (Regulars,) son of Charles Radcliff, and grandson of the late Hon. Jacob Radcliff.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral service, without further notice, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, March 28, in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. A. D. Smith,) corner of 3d-av.

TALLMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 24, ABRAHAM SMITH TALLMAN, son of Tunis and Ellen Tallman.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, No. 15 6th-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment.

VAN WINKLE.—On Wednesday, March 25, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John W. Van Winkle, and daughter of Alfred T. Ramsay, of Newburgh, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, March 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 204 South 2d-st., Jersey City, N. J., and at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Aquackanonk, N. J.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

WOOD.—In Aurora, on Monday, Feb. 23, WILLIAM H. WOOD, aged 66 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 163.—March 25, 1863.

75, 69, 38, 28, 1, 44, 61, 51, 46, 12, 67, 41, 8.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 144.—March 26, 1863.

75, 74, 19, 43, 24, 12, 69, 44, 50, 57, 49, 20, 56.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN MEEKS & SON,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
CABINET FURNITURE.

Nos. 339 and 341 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture to be found in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established seventy years.

Also, an assortment of superior cottage furniture, now being made for the Spring trade.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUFactory and Warerooms, Nos. 56 and 58 East Houston-st., has on hand a selected stock of

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the

VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

All goods warranted.

ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTE,

Established for the treatment of diseases incident to the Bones, Muscles, Joints, &c. The restoration and cure of club feet, curvature of the spine, shortening from fracture and hip disease, loss of motion and use from contractions, paralysis from want of muscular action, and others. However hopeless the case may appear, can be treated with success, restoring their use and natural appearance. Apply at or address the INSTITUTE, office No. 26 Bond-st., New-York.

DEHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES, with Patent Combination Cushions. Purchasers can now select from a stock of one hundred Tables, by calling at our warerooms.

DELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st.

NEW AND ELEGANT SPRING CARPETS at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 80 Bowery. English medallion, Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, shades, table and piano covers, cocoa and Canton mattings, at reasonable prices. All goods guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 80 Bowery.

AMERICAN NEEDLE COMPANY.—J. W. ABARTLETT, office No. 473 Broadway.—Sole manufacturers and dealers in Bartlett's unrivaled Burnished Needles, for all the sewing machines and for hand sewing. Crochet, Tackle Pins, &c., &c. (180 Burnished Needles, 25c., free by mail.)

A FINE LAW LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—One of the most complete working law libraries of this City, will be sold at auction at 4 o'clock P. M., TO-MORROW, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at their Salesroom, No. 504 Broadway. The catalogues are now ready.

THE
INDEPENDENT.

EDITED BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D.,
AND
THEODORE TILTON.

LARGER CIRCULATION
THAN ANY WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER
IN THE WORLD.
MORE THAN DOUBLED
IN FIVE YEARS.
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.

Among the rich contents for this week are the following:

"THE SPRING-TIME OF HOPE,"
BY
HORACE GREELEY.
An article full of good cheer for all patriotic readers.

"THE FAITH AND ORDER OF THE OLD-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"
BY
REV. FREDERICK G. CLARK.
A plain statement for popular reading.

"ONE STEP FURTHER,"
BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
A presentation of a new idea.

"THE LOTUS-PLANTER;"
A POEM
BY
THEODORE TILTON.
Being a Fable carrying a moral for the present time.

"BUILDING A MAN,"
BY
PROF. WARRING WILKINSON.
A delightful and profitable essay.

"NAPLES AND VESUVIUS,"
BY
REV. GILBERT HAVEN.
A traveler's description of what he saw with his own eyes.

"A CONTRABAND STORY,"
BY
ELSIE THALHEIMER.
Specially written for the Children.

"THE INTERIOR OF TURKEY,"
BY
L. T. BURBANK.
Being a fresh Letter from Bible.

A SERMON,
BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Which is a constant feature of THE INDEPENDENT, from week to week.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE,
GIVING NEWS
FROM ALL THE DENOMINATIONS.

GENERAL NEWS.
RECORD OF THE WAR.
POLITICAL NEWS.
FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE
Opens with an article on
"DR. LYMAN BEECHER'S VIEWS."
ALSO,
"WHAT WOMAN CAN DO FOR THE WAR,"
And other timely articles.

THE COMMERCIAL COLUMN
Gives a
COPPERHEAD CATECHISM;
Or,
PHAGOCHEING MADE EASY.
With other articles.

WHOLESALE PRICES
OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE:
Important information designed to interest specially, every merchant, farmer and dealer in produce, &c.,
REPORTED WEEKLY,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT,
BY
DAVID M. LEWIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ALSO,
PRICES CURRENT,
Embracing a full and reliable report of the latest quotations of the entire New-York market, valuable to every business man,
BY A SPECIAL REPORTER
OF
THE INDEPENDENT.

The whole comprising an amount of instructive, entertaining and useful matter, worthy of special attention.

THE INDEPENDENT,
considering the extent and character of its subscription list, is the
BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
except, perhaps, one secular paper,
IN THE COUNTRY.

Its Special Contributors are:
HORACE GREELEY,
New-York;
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Amesbury, Mass.;
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
New-York;
Rev. LEONARD SWAIN, D. D.,
Providence, R. I.;
Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER,
Brooklyn;
Rev. JOHN P. GULLIVER,
Norwich, Conn.;
Rev. ROBERT M. HATFIELD,
Brooklyn;
Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.,
Brooklyn;
Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK,
New-York;
President JULIAN M. STURTEVANT,
Illinois College;
President JOSEPH F. TUTTLE,
Wabash College;
Rev. CHARLES L. BRACE,
New-York;
Rev. Prof. F. W. FISKE,
Chicago Theological Seminary;
Rev. GILBERT HAVEN,
Malden, Mass.;
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Boston;
Rev. J. L. CORNING,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.,
New-York;
Miss EDNA DEAN PROCTOR,
Brooklyn.
Mrs. H. C. CONANT,
Brooklyn;
Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND,
Illinois;
Mrs. MARY H. C. BOOTH,
Zurich, Switzerland;

TERMS: $3 per annum, paid in advance; $3 50 by carrier. Specimen numbers sent gratis.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS.

POLITICAL.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE, XIIth WARD.

A large number of influential citizens of Hudson having signed the call issued by the citizens of the VIIIth Ward, assembled last evening at Washington Hall for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. On motion, Charles B. Tucker, Esq., was called to the chair, and John E. Hunter, Esq., appointed secretary. On motion, the following officers were then elected: Andrew Thompson, Esq., C. B. Tucker, Esq., F. C. Fenderson, Esq., Vice-Pres.; E. Rice, Esq., Treas.; S. D. Ricker, Esq., Sec. On motion, the "Loyal National League of the XIIth Ward" was declared duly organized. Articles 2d and 3d of the pledges of the Loyal National League of the VIIIth Ward were then adopted as a permanent Constitution, and the following gentlemen elected as delegates to respond to the call of the VIIIth Ward Loyal National League: Andrew Thompson, Esq., Franklin J. Wallace, C. B. Tucker, Esq., C. E. Ricker, Esq., and Capt. J. H. Towne.

E. S. RICE, Secretary.

CENTRAL LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the VIIIth Ward National League, the undersigned, delegates elected on behalf of said League, hereby invite the delegates selected by the other Wards of the City of New-York, on behalf of the Loyal National League, to meet in Room No. 26 Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, to take such action as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the different organizations of which means the representations.

RITTENHOUSE DAVID,
PETER CRAWFORD,
JACOB S. GRAME,
DANIEL B. DAVIS,
JACOB SAWBACH,
} Delegates VIIIth Ward.

THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE OF the VIIth Ward will hold a meeting at No. 6 East Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7½ o'clock. All loyal citizens of the Ward wishing to join the League, are cordially invited to attend.

SAMUEL T. McKINNEY, Chairman pro tem.
D. LOUTHENBERG, Secretary pro tem.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at the office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times; and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

HONORABLE MENTION.
WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, 1862.

FOOTE'S PATENT
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
Manufactured by
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINING COMPANY.
Office No. 625 Broadway,
NEW-YORK.

The invention is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS,
Warranted to fit, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

12 CARTE DE VISITE PICTURES OF THE MOON.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY,
A SERIES OF TWELVE PHOTOGRAPHS,
OF THE
MOON,
Photographed by A. A. Turner,
From Original Photographs
by
Warren de la Rue,
Accompanied by Descriptive Text,
In a neat case, and
Arranged so as to be inserted in
Photographic Albums.
Price $2.
Sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.
WE PUBLISH
CARTE DE VISITE PICTURES
In endless variety, consisting of all the notables of the day, and every new and interesting subject.

STERLING'S AMEROSIA

DR. STERLING'S AMEROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and licking of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning to a dirty gray, causing it to grow thick and long, both by daylight and overnight. Put up in a beautiful two bottles. Price, $1.

Sold by H. D. STERLING, Sole Proprietor,
Depôt No. 480 Broadway.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.

T. A. BROUWER,
(Late SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES,
46 Murray Street.

BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.
ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and quick BALANCE is required.
SCALES for RAILROADS, COAL and HAY Dealers.
SCALES for PROVISION, GRAIN and IRON Dealers.
SCALES for GROCERS, DRUGGISTS and Confectioners.
Counter, Portable, Platform, Barrett Scales, &c.
Warehouse, Beam, Prices and Assortment.
SCALES adjusted to suit Foreign Standards, all of which are warranted in every particular, at Wholesale and retail.
E. BROWN,
(successor to J. L. Brown,) Manufacturer,
No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME
Has now been before the public for six years, and has steadily gained in reputation and favor. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new place in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disagreeable nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail.

ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 138 Court-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; D. S. BARNES & CO., and F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York.

★ ★ ★

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT,
Is the author of "Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT."
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.
Ear Rings, Pins and Finger Rings, having a very close resemblance to real diamonds—
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.—A Fresh supply of this celebrated remedy for coughs, colds, &c., consisting of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., No. 21 Ann-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Almost as interesting as the Indian Mutiny."—*Athenæum.*

"So vigorous, that we are reminded of Defoe."—*Spectator.*

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Publishers-square, New-York,
Publish this day:

BALDWIN'S AFRICAN HUNTING.

AFRICAN HUNTING FROM NATAL TO THE ZAMBESI, including Lake Ngami, the Kalahari Desert, &c., from 1852 to 1856. By WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN, F. R. G. S. With Map, Fifty Illustrations by Wolf and Swoboda, and a Portrait of the Great Sportsman. Small 8vo., Cloth, $2 50.

Opinions of the English Press.

"By every new course from that garden of South Africa, Natal, we have been regaled with the most exciting accounts of the marvelous adventures of a mighty Nimrod, whose daring exploits and wonderful escapes by land and field, were declared by the professional Table Talkers and hunters to far exceed those of Gordon Cumming. Then we hear from Dr. Livingstone, from the far Eastward, of his rescuing an English hunter from the hands of the Makololo chief, who had him under

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COMPETENT WOMAN, MIDDLE AGE, RESPECTABLE, young woman, wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days, at No. 343 East 64th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, WISHES a situation in chambermaid and waiter, or to assist with the washing and ironing; or plain sewing; is willing and capable; the best of City references. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 150 West 14th-st.

A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to do plain sewing; would go in the country. Apply at No. 52 West 13th-st., near 5th-ave., third floor, front room.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTESTANT, willing to do washing or ironing at first-class work, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; also understands all kinds of pastry; has two young children; would be willing to go for the summer. Can be seen at No. 119 West 14th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, WITH good recommendation, fully capable of doing all kinds of good plain cooking, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family. Call at No. 48 10th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do housework in a small family, or would do housework in a family where there is no cook. Call at No. 128 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; understands all kinds of baking, pastry and cooking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 17 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable woman, 30 years old, in a hotel, boarding-house, institute or private family; understands her business. Call at No. 149 Greene-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a Protestant woman as cook; must be willing to do the work of the house; good City references required. Apply between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, at No. 137 East 18th-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable women, situations; one as chambermaid and waiter, and sewer; understands her business thoroughly; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 203 Hudson-av., corner Bedford, Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as a good plain cook and washer and ironer; is a good City reference; would not do housework for a small family. Call for two days at No. 177 East 34th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, and the work in washing and ironing of chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference. Call at No. 128 West 26th-st., in the rear.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 231 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—A SMART AND ACTIVE GIRL, desires a situation, in city or country, as cook and chambermaid, or for general housework; has lived with some of the best families in the City. Call at No. 228 6th-av.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations, by two responsible Protestant girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City references. Apply for two days, at No. 278 3d-av., first floor.

A COOK, WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED by two competent persons; one as cook, the other as waitress or chambermaid; best of City references. Call at No. 169 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A SITUATION wanted as above, in a respectable private family; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging. Best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 28 West 30th-st., front basement, for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A COMPETENT woman wants a situation at good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 11 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; or as regular family laundress; would do some plain sewing; prefers City or country. Call at or address No. 128 East 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and companion to an invalid or elderly lady; is a good seamstress; go South; is fond of children; has excellent recommendations from her last employer. Address E. L., No. 76 Clarkson, Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A competent trustworthy girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; and has experience for the last 10 years; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 323 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED for an American young woman as child's nurse; is competent of taking care of two grown children; is a good plain sewer, or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 48 10th-st., in the rear.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family plain sewing; would assist in chamber work if required, or would wait on or travel with invalid lady; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at 146 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d-av., first floor.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has lived in the best families; good City references can be given if required. Apply between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, at No. 137 East 18th-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable women, situations; one as chambermaid and sewer; understands her business thoroughly; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 203 Hudson-av., corner Bedford, Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as a good plain cook and washer and ironer; is a good City reference; would not do housework for a small family. Call for two days at No. 177 East 34th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, and the work in washing and ironing of chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference. Call at No. 128 West 26th-st., in the rear.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 231 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—A SMART AND ACTIVE GIRL, desires a situation, in city or country, as cook and chambermaid, or for general housework; has lived with some of the best families in the City. Call at No. 228 6th-av.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations, by two responsible Protestant girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City references. Apply for two days, at No. 278 3d-av., first floor.

A COOK, WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED by two competent persons; one as cook, the other as waitress or chambermaid; best of City references. Call at No. 169 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A SITUATION wanted as above, in a respectable private family; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging. Best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 28 West 30th-st., front basement, for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A COMPETENT woman wants a situation at good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 11 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; or as regular family laundress; would do some plain sewing; prefers City or country. Call at or address No. 128 East 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and companion to an invalid or elderly lady; is a good seamstress; go South; is fond of children; has excellent recommendations from her last employer. Address E. L., No. 76 Clarkson, Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A competent trustworthy girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; and has experience for the last 10 years; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 323 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED for an American young woman as child's nurse; is competent of taking care of two grown children; is a good plain sewer, or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 48 10th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, wishes a situation as cook; would do washing or ironing; is a good City cook; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 10th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, fully capable of doing all kinds of good plain cooking, would do washing or ironing; the best of City references. Call at No. 128 West 14th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; understands all kinds of baking, pastry and cooking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 17 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable woman, 30 years old, in a hotel, boarding-house, institute or private family; understands her business. Call at No. 149 Greene-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a Protestant woman as cook; must be willing to do the work of the house; good City references

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED, RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (16th edition, 400 pages, pocket, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, 25 cts.) Diseases and Weaknesses Arising from Indiscretion, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Leucorrhœa, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Benito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; Esquirol, Lallemand, Ricord, Lisfranc, their treatises and specifics; the author's unrivalled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for 25 cts., closely sealed.

All who would avoid the quacks, pretenders, empirics, Rowleys, Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, Bougies, should read these original work. Of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., E. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or secure the Doctor's advice, 7 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

We cannot with other papers be recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., resulting from the same cause.

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 347 Chambers-st., near Broadway, continues to be the only legitimate impostors, who misrepresent her advertisements, hoping for word, usually assuming some fraudulent and wholly irresponsible person as "Madame."

These parties have spurious "Female Monthly Pills" and other poisonous nostrums to dupe the unwary or the easily deceived, to the ruin of their health.

That ladies may avoid these impositions, Madame Restell feels called upon to give this caution.

MRS. MAXWELL, M. D.,
No. 6 Greene-st., New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to the ladies, who are subject to irregularities, suppression, &c., from whatever cause produced.) In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, regardless of expense, and fitted it up as a lying-in hospital, where the most perfect confidence is observed, and all the care of a sick room are received. Also, Female Monthly Pills, price $1. And where the children can always be adopted.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, with gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, ulcers, tumors, cancer, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, physical debilitation, impotence, premature decay, the result of youthful indiscretion; impotence, mental anxiety, the result of excessive venery. Call or send to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, in no case, in from one to three weeks. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Hudson, N. Y.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest time, by DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only safe, sure and speedy remedy for the cure of private diseases. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than anyone else or what and those who have been to others and lost their money and health, it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases of Gonorrhœa or Gleet, Syphilis or Secondary, in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their complaints to Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

MAD. RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN
Man has been consulted, as usual, at No. 347 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicine sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 102 Chambers-st., No. 127½ Liberty-st. and No. 423 Hudson-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 216 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail. All other "Female Monthly Pills" are counterfeit.

N. B.—Ladies, who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at her interview.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills freely cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Affected, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circulars, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a the rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Dr. MAURICEAU, Box 4,586, City Post-Office. Dr. RICHARDSON, 64 No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st., FLEDERMEN & CO., 15 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer who has been emotionally cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early indiscretion; the following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, ALBANY, N. Y.

MADD. DESFARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe and certain medicine; married single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESFARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. Call and read testimonials, up 1 every week, in the Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1824.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for merely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual flow—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PILES, PILES.—EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL, blind or itching, and the worst cases can at once be relieved and entirely cured by a new invention that holds the medicine in the part, produces their absorption and completely relieves them, or money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Sold by all druggists. Address Dr. WM. B. HALL, No. 402 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF Females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,311 Broadway, (near 36th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female complaints from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 13 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enable him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand persons, whose symptoms were diffident. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in few cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; has possessed the peculiarity of valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless the remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily palmed off, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

NORWALK, DIRECT.—STEAMER MONTPELIER will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Norwalk and Danbury and New-Haven Railroad each way. Leave Norwalk at 6:15 A. M. Pier Battery-slip, New-York, at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 5 A. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Designs for National Currency, which are hereby invited of the denominations of $3, $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100, to be issued under the Act of Congress authorizing a National Currency, approved Feb. 25, 1863.

The successful designs, or those from which the designs are to be prepared, must have been made, to whole or in part, by persons citizens of the United States, and be representative of value, and constituted bills must all be of the uniform size of seven inches by three inches.

Designs may be for both the obverse and reverse of the bill, and be responsible of receiving upon their obverse the Seals of the United States, denoted with the Treasurer of the United States, as well as the signature of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, together with the promise to pay of the secretary limiting the notes, signed by the President and Cashier of the Bank, and their place of redemption.

The reverse must be susceptible of receiving the following legend: "This note is receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, customs, and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations, within the United States, except interest on public debt."

And also, to have suitable vignettes for imprisoning the following synopsis of sections of and 16 of the Act authorizing a National Currency, approved Feb. 25, 1863: "Every person making or engraving, or aiding to make or engrave, or passing or attempting to pass, any imitation or resemblance of this note; and every person having in possession a plate or impressed sheet in imitation of it, or any paper made in imitation of that on which the note is printed, is, by the Act of Congress, approved 25th February, 1862, guilty of felony, and subject to fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding five years of hard labor, or both."

Designs will be received until the 20th day of March next, and must in all cases be accompanied by models, or illustrative drawings, and the Department reserves the right to select any or all that may be offered. For such designs or parts of designs as may be accepted, suitable compensation will be paid, not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred dollars for each note, and the accepted designs will then become the exclusive property of the United States. The designs not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting them.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing dies in accordance with the designs; stating the cost of the finished dies, and the date at which they can be furnished; the Secretary reserving the right to accept designs or parts of designs and causing them to be engraved by other parties than those submitting the designs if he deems it for the interest of the Government to do so. In all cases the dies, and all transfers or copies thereof, to be the exclusive property of the United States.

In the selection of design, special attention will be given to security against counterfeiting and against alterations, as well as to attractiveness for use and convenience.

Proposals and designs should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and plainly indorsed "Designs and Proposals for National Currency," and will be opened on the 25th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock M. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, March 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 2d day of April next, for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Common Tents,	Shelter Tents.
Common Tent Poles.	Common Tent Pins.
Tent-ay Mallets,	Tent-ay Rubber Blankets.
	India-Rubber Ponchos.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries; and accompany their proposals with a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Common Tents, Shelter Tents, Rubber Blankets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 27th day of March, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 2,000 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee to be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above beef must be furnished forthwith.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., CINCINNATI, March 17, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until evening P. M., on the 30th inst., for the following supplies, to be delivered in boxes suitable for shipment, at the Inspection Warehouse in this city. Samples must accompany the bids, and the bidders will state the dates at which deliveries will be made; viz.

10,000 Axes,	10,000 Handled Hatchets.
10,000 Ax Handles	10,000 Tinned Kettles.
10,000 Pickaxes,	20,000 Mess Pans.
10,000 Pickax Handles,	4,000 Spades.
1,000 Ax Slings,	6,000 Shovels.

JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 MAIDEN-ST.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 27th inst., for furnishing the materials for, and constructing the southerly inclosing wall of the Central Park.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed, "Proposals for southerly Park wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

PROPOSALS FOR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS—VOLUNTEER SOLDIER FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NUMBER FIVE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until Saturday, March 28, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of four hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldier Family Aid Fund Bonds, Number Five, authorized by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 28, 1863, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 5, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1869.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds, Number Five," and inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

M. MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 7, 1863.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1863.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—THIS BUREAU is desirous of ascertaining whether rifled cannon can be made of wrought iron of sufficient and uniform endurance and economy to warrant their being preferred to guns of cast iron only, or of cast iron strengthened with wrought iron.

Proposals will therefore be received from any manufacturers of forged iron to furnish a rifled gun, or a block of metal from which the barrel may be finished.

The said gun, when finished, to weigh about 10,000 pounds, to be made into a gun throwing a projectile of 100 pounds, as used in cast iron rifled cannon of like weight; to be fired 2,000 times with service charges of the same weight and kind of powder as used in the Parrott 100-pounder—viz.: 30 pounds of No. 7—without injuring or wearing in such a manner as to cause apprehensions of bursting.

The quality of metal, price and other terms, are to be stated clearly in the proposal for such gun.

The Bureau reserves the right to itself of accepting or rejecting any of the proposals.

The time for receiving the proposals is limited to thirty days from date, and proposals will only be received from persons actually engaged in the fabrication of wrought iron.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAMERS WHO ARE INclined to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tonnage, their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether copper-sheathed, whether sides or paddlers, whether iron or copper-fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed.

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 5 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on SATURDAY next, for the transportation by steamer hence to New-Orleans, La., of one hundred and ninety horses and the same number of men. Bidders will be required to guarantee the safe delivery of the horses; to put up the stalls, furnish them with water, water buckets, lanterns, shovels, hang pumps and brooms, and to furnish the latter with water, fuel, suitable convenience for cooking rations. Bidders will please state name of the vessel offered, the price for each passenger, and each head of horse, and distance of shipping ports for transportation.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Q. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
THIS THURSDAY, March 26,
when will be presented Bellini's grand opera of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with the MATCHLESS NEW-YORK CAST,
and splendid mise on scene.
Amelia ..... Mme. GUERRABELLA
Oscar ..... the page ..... Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
Ulrica ..... Mme. ALBONI
Richard Conte Warwick ..... Signor BALLANTI
Reinhart ..... Signor BELLINI
Samuel ..... D. Cotlotti. Tom ..... Muller. Judge ..... Rabio
Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, March 27, 1863,
THE GALA OF TICKETS will commence THIS MORNING, at the box office of the Brooklyn Academy, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Fine-and Nassau-sts., New-York. The customary prices of admission will be retained.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$12 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 00
Minors under 18 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 478 Broadway, and at the Pond, 50th-st. and 5th-av.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched
FROM LIVERPOOL. FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY ..... April 4 SATURDAY ..... April 25
TUESDAY ..... May 19 TUESDAY ..... June 9
FIRST CABIN, from ..... $95 to $120
Each berth, according to size, situation and accommodation of the State Rooms—all having the same privileges in the Saloon and in regard to meals. Children and servants half price. Extra charge for state rooms. Special offer of space and berths may be engaged by special agreement.
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, to the First Cabin only, at the Cabin rate, and a-half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
SECOND CABIN—State Room berths, meals furnished at one fare $70
THIRD CABIN—Intermediate State Rooms, provisions found with all the cooking, table utensils, good and substantial food $40
STEERAGE, with superior accommodations $30
All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.
Each person allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 36 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 64 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND EVERY FORTNIGHT.
BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. ..... leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, Capt. Hall, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, Captain Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 8.
CANADA, Captain Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 15.
AFRICA, Mozart, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 22.
ARABIA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 29.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 6.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $135 00
Second Cabin Passage 60 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $131 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value therein expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORWEGIAN,
Capt. McMasters, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 4,
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $87. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for the prepayment of friends from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
ISAAC L. HARE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA
NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICAN CITY OF ILLINOIS
Will leave for GREYTOWN, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at NOON,
On SATURDAY, April 25, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
R. M. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the fast vessel of their freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on the 28th inst. The fast British brig
BOREAS,
will take to cargo at Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 68 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.
Also, on the 26th inst., the schooner
C. L. ADAMS.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. S. L. Green,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 28, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
No freight received nor Bills Lading signed after FRIDAY. Apply to E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 52 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor) the well-known and popular Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... March 21
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... April 4
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... April 11
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin ..... $80 Steerage $30 00
First cabin to London ..... 90 Steerage to London 35 00
First cabin to Paris ..... 100 Steerage to Paris 40 00
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 80 Steerage to Hamburg 30 00
Passengers can be forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Children under 12 years, half passage. Infants, $5.
Drafts on London, Ireland and Scotland, from £1 and upwards.
The Company are not responsible for specie, unless bills of lading are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. for Hempstead.
At 3 P. M. for Greenport.
At 4 P. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (foot of Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:45 A. M.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 30, SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ADAMS EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTA DINSMORE, for Newbern and Beaufort, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C., carrying the United States mail, will leave as above from Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, M. For freight or passage, apply at our office, No. 10 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½. Boxes open at 7.
THIS EVENING (Thursday)
Of the highly successful Are-ent comedy, by Mrs. Cowden Clarke (Author of "The Wife" and "Mile Stone for A Wife"),
THE BUSY-BODY.
With elegant and appropriate scenery by ..... Renwood
A VERY STRONG CAST.
Marplot ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Francis Gripe ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Sir George Airy ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Jealous Traffic ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Charles ..... Mr. Reynolds
Whisper ..... Mr. Floyd
Hirelaw ..... Mr. Hoey
Patch ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Isabinda ..... Miss Madeline Henrique
Patchwell ..... Mrs. Reeves
Music under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
FRIDAY,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
AND
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN.
SATURDAY, by universal desire, Sheridan's popular and charming comedy of the
IRISH HEIRESS.
MONDAY—Goldsmith's standard comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY—The favorite comedy, (by request) of
MARRIED LIFE.
To be repeated—"Love and Money," "The Road to Ruin," "Black and Tans," "Captain of the Watch," "The School for Scandal," "The Five Old Bachelors, Gentlemen," "Americanada in Paris," "Rosalind," and the "Lock Treasure."

IRVING HALL.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
Mr. CHARLES S. STRATTON (Gen. Tom Thumb) and Mrs. CHARLES S. STRATTON, (née Miss Lavinia Warren,) having delayed their visit to Europe until the season to enjoy a trip across the Atlantic, decide to urgent solicitations, that they will leave the Hall for a
PUBLIC LEVEES DAILY
at Irving Hall, commencing MONDAY, March 23, 1863.
Hours of exhibition (Mondays excepted) from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Price of admission—Adults, 25 cents; children under ten years of age, 15 cents. Doors open half an hour in advance.
The rich, rare and elegant BRIDAL PRESENTS will be on public exhibition at each Levee, including thousands of dollars worth of valuable presents, received on their wedding-day at the
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
As
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
In the great drama of
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

THE NEW IDEA.
THE NEW IDEA. THE NEW IDEA.
No. 656 BROADWAY.
The Great Family Entertainment.
MINSTRELS. MINSTRELS. MINSTRELS.
BALLET. BALLET. BALLET.
PANTOMIMES. PANTOMIMES. PANTOMIMES.
The largest company in any establishment in the world.
THIS WEEK, THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
JAMES, SAMUEL, FRANK and GEORGE MELVILLE.
In the most wonderful acts ever witnessed. The whole for 25 CENTS ADMISSION.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½; terminating at 10½.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 430, 432 and 434 5th-av., New-York,
Will Entera its
NINETY-SEVENTH (SPRING) TERM
For circulars or further information, apply at the Institute, or address H. M. PIERCE,
President.

CHESTER INSTITUTE,
ARMONK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
Rev. J. D. VERMILYE, A. M., Rector.
A French and English school for young ladies. Number limited to 25. Terms, $300.
The twenty-fifth term will commence April 15. For circulars, address the rector by mail.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS.
AMHERST, MASS.
Established 1826. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.
H. C. HASH, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York.
The Spring Term opens on Wednesday, April 8, and continues fifteen weeks.
REFERENCES.
Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.
Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Jonas Lewis, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. J. G. Barzos, of the Free Academy, New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.
W. Swedy, Stamford, Conn.
T. Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
J. Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.; &c., &c.
Gen. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.
Gen. W. Quinzard, Esq., New-York.
C. Reinhers, Esq., New-York.
R. Quinzard, Esq., New-York; &c., &c.
For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—BOTH SEXES.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.—This Institution will commence its Seventh Annual Session, April 1. Location healthful. Orange County, 60 miles from Goshen and 70 from New-York, via Erie Railroad. Male and Female Departments entirely separate, being in different buildings. Superior advantages offered. Board and tuition $142 per annum. For catalogues address the Principal at the Institute.

MISS AIKENS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Spring Term opens April 1, and continues twelve weeks. The Director of the school continues full particulars in regard to terms, advantages, course of study, etc., and may be had by application to the Principal, or to Dr. Weiss, (a Professor in the school,) No. 68 West 38th-st.
REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert E. Booth, Mercer-st. Church.

COUNTRY HOME—FOR GIRLS UNDER FOURteen or boys under seven, two and a half hours from New-York, with the best of schools in the country home. Terms $4 50 per week in advance; no extras. City reference to parents having daughters in the family. A lady of the family may be addressed or visited until Saturday, at No. 204 West 34th-st. COUNTRY HOME.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT WILTON, Conn. This school is easy of access to New-York. Pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal, and the interests of a home. Location is healthy. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, at Easton, near Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars of C. E. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.; Rev. G. F. Foot, No. 158 Barrow-st., Jersey City, or the Principal,
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN.—A German lady of experience and ability as teacher, desires to find a lady friend to assist her in the management in Brooklyn, a school for young German ladies. Address, with references, Miss A. Z., Box No. 2,442 Post-office, New-York.

ALONZO PL

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The New Labor Regulations—Success of the Emancipation System—Mild Weather—The Public Schools, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 12, 1863.

The experiment of putting the freed slaves to work for remuneration has succeeded sufficiently to satisfy the most skeptical, that under proper management and a well organized system, they would be as perfectly docile and as industrious as could be desired. As for ex-Gen. BANKS' propositions to the planters have been carried out in good faith, there has been no difficulty in inducing the negroes not only to return to their masters, but they (the negroes) have done it in many cases cheerfully, and seem happy once more to be at home. It is noticeable, however, that masters who have been prevailed for their security (had themselves without laborers) on an emergency these men can make will secure their assistance, the regret of such masters preferring to work on the Government plantations. As far as I can judge, the negroes know very little about their pay; what they especially desire to have understood is, that they are free, and are working voluntarily. With this sentiment they seem to be perfectly unknown to perform the hardest labor without complaining, but hint to them that they are not free, and they instantly take the alarm; or suggest, in many cases do, that when the Nationals "are driven out of the South," their situation will be even worse than "in the olden time," and they become at once miserable and discontented, and it takes considerable soothing talk to restore them to good humor.

Mr. HAYWARD, Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Massachusetts, who has devoted a great deal of time to the study of this new order of things, speaks most hopefully of its final success, and says that the chief obstacle in the way is the growing dissatisfaction of many of the planters not to accept any terms that differ from absolute Slavery, with unlimited power of physical punishment attached; and if these "sacred rights" are withheld, they prefer to do nothing—indeed, they fold their hands and invite destruction. In this last particular, at least, their fondest desires are likely to be realized, for more thorough ruin never before stared men in the face than now coldly and, I sometimes fancy, maliciously threatens these stiff-necked and justifiably blind ex-taskmasters. Capt. GOODSON, an intelligent officer stationed in the Lafourche District, states that a short while ago there were over seven thousand contrabands in one vicinity, and the wretchedness among them was becoming extreme. Unaccustomed to take care of themselves, and without resources of any kind, they were on the brink of dying from starvation and threatening pestilence, when the opportunity, under Gen. BANKS' orders, arrived for them to return to their masters, or to find work on the Government plantations, as hired laborers, and in a few days, of the seven thousand, but two hundred, the sick and aged, were left in the camp to be cared for and fed from the bounty of the United States Government. Let what will be done, the next sugar crop of Louisiana will be comparatively nothing, and the same remark will apply to cotton. Both these staples will fall in quantity so far below previous years as to make but little impression upon the demand; and, as a matter of course, the commercial ruin that must follow in the South can hardly be realized. Shrewd and very dull men, looking on from an outside stand-point, see this, and speak of it—feel that an entire revolution is to be effected in the changes of estates—old names, old families, old associations, old customs, are all to pass away, and a new order of things is to be established. Greenbacks are rapidly purchasing up abandoned plantations; greenbacks are getting their hold on estates not abandoned; greenbacks are absorbing what little value is left everywhere. And with these "verdant monsters" will necessarily come their "Infernal Yankee" owners, and in 1862 and 1864, on the sugar hogshead and the cotton bale, instead of Peyton, Kenner, Randolph or Pickens, will appear emblazoned the New-England names of Beecher, Doolittle, Sumner or Lovejoy—and, mark my prediction, the cotton then will be none the less plentiful, or the sugar less sweet.

Some changes have been made here regarding the native regiments; the Third, I believe, has had all its officers changed from colored to white, and the Fourth, now in process of organization, is recruited exclusively by white officers. This may relieve our service of the difficulty of having the two races brought in contact about headquarters, and will relieve the white soldiers of the obligations of "saluting the negro" while on guard; and possibly these "hardships" must be done away with; but I must, in justice to history, bear testimony to the fact, that the First and Second regiments Native Guards were, from my personal observation, well officered by men of their own color—by men, indeed, who, as far as I can judge, were capable and enthusiastic in the performance of their duties.

The weather has been unusually warm for this season of the year, and there seems to prevail a general idea that the approaching Summer is to be a sickly one. The "oldest inhabitant" pronounces that all the signs are just such as threatened in the Spring of 1853, the following Summer proving one of the most fatal that was ever known in New-Orleans. Certain it is, that this city has remarkably escaped for several years, the Summers being absolutely far more healthy than the Winters. I ascribe this amelioration largely to the Quarantine established first by the blockade, and secondly by Gen. BUTLER's orders, for under them came in the additional security of a thoroughly clean city. Gen. BOWMAN, our most competent and energetic Provost-Marshal-General, acting in harmony with Gen. BANKS' decree, will do everything to secure the best sanitary regulations that military discipline and money can accomplish, and in these efforts the different departments of the City Government will cordially render their assistance. The yellow fever here this Summer would prove one of the mightiest disasters that ever befell a nation. In 1853, I witnessed the destruction by that epidemic, and in it the dead bodies accumulated so rapidly at some of the graveyards, that negroes, with difficulty, could be found plentiful enough to bury them. In one instance, several hundred corpses, from necessity, were burned. In the height of the plague 315 deaths occurred in one day, and this large number included people in the prime of life. The number of victims were counted by thousands, and the plague only stayed its ravages because there were no more victims subject to its control. By it, in innumerable instances, whole families, consisting of a number of persons, would, in three or four days, be swept away; and if assumed to create most havoc where, under ordinary circumstances, you would look for the most immunity from disease. As long as there were vigorous, acclimated persons to prey upon, so long the rich fall Nile Autumn leaves. It requires but little to, tonight, say what would be the effect of such an epidemic among our volunteers. These now stalwart, stable-looking, patriotic men would literally melt away under the killing breath of the unseen enemy, and it is not exaggeration to say that each week would send soldiers enough for a regiment to their long homes. To the blacks we must look for the only available men for this semi-tropical climate. Previous we have furnished us with the material; justice, humanity and every other good reason, demand that these men, freed by the rebellion, should be cordially received into the Union ranks to relieve our Northern troops and divide equally the labor, the sacrifices and the glory of restoring the country to its original splendor. Nothing will be left undone here to secure health to the city. I know that the Commanding General and all subordinate officers are aware of the importance of the subject. The Quarantine will be thoroughly established, and probably all direct communication, for a while at least, will be cut off from Havana. The streets of the city will be cleaned, and the drainage will be made more perfect than ever before, and I pray Heaven that these precautions will insure the smiles of a benign Providence, and that we will escape the dreadful pestilence.

There has been recently considerable excitement in our public schools. Although every effort has been made to employ only loyal teachers, it has unhappily found out that the oath of allegiance many of these teachers took was only lip service, and that their hearts were still with the rebellion. Left by the original Board with the School Directors to manage the important affairs of the business to their own way, it has been discovered that in many instances idiots positively opposed to the Government have been instructed, largely; the duty of the children to stand by the flag had never been inculcated—and, on the whole, with individual exceptions, nothing positive has been done to encourage a feeling of loyalty. To check this—to call it by no harsher name—ungraceful conduct on the part of the teachers, the Directors of the Public Schools of the First District have taken the following official action:

Be it Resolved, That the teachers in this District be instructed, henceforth, to make the singing of patriotic songs, and the reading of appropriate passages from the Constitution and speeches of patriotic men, a part of the business of each day in the several departments of the respective schools.

This will produce a great reform and in the right quarter. The children and the women for a long time have done all the demonstrative rebellion in this city. The men with enough practicities more wise, or unwilling to take the responsibility, as a general rule maintain a dogged reserve, or under the guise of freedom get off considerable spleen against the National authorities. The effort made to establish a State Government also enables many to show their opposition; and the pleadings in the Courts under the general argument, of questioning the jurisdiction of said Courts, they having been created by military authority, has been a most profitable and irrepressible way of advertising a great deal of treason, but I think the children are to-day, the most active mediums, for they are impulsive, sympathetic, and ignorant of what they are doing, so they have been used to encourage the rebellion in what seems to me the most unjustifiable way. I do not envy the heart or the feelings of those who desire to poison the innocent youth of our country, nor have I any other feelings than sorrow for parents and guardians who teach the little ones while amusing themselves on the side-walk, to set up singing in *extra* voice, the "Bonny Blue Flag" (and other secesh songs, whenever a National officer is passing by, and I have an especial contempt for the female teachers of this city, who crowd around the directors of the school and clamor, with tears in their eyes, for places, offensively thrust the printed evidence of their having taken the oath of allegiance in your face, and dwell in eloquent language upon their love for the Union, and then when in office positively and negatively do all in their power to show that they are insincere and unworthy of the confidence reposed in them by the guardians of the schools. Hereafter let our national songs be sung, and let those of the teachers who are not enthusiastic and eager to carry out the resolution of the Board, be summarily dismissed.

Mr. CUYBNER BANKS, Esq., our new Collector, is fairly installed in office. Since he has been here, he has received the most gratifying tokens of esteem from all classes of our citizens, and his appointment has given unusual satisfaction. The other day Mr. BANKS, in the way of business, visited the United States Provisional Court at the instant an important case was being tried. The moment Mr. BANKS was discovered, so great was the desire to shake hands with him, that the business of the moment was temporarily interrupted, the members of the bar, spectators, and, finally, Judge PARSONS himself, came down from the bench and congratulated Mr. BANKS upon his return to the city, and upon his assumption of the important duties of Collector of the Southern Metropolis.

KEY WEST.

The Importance of the Place as a Military and Naval Station—Immense Supplies on Shore—Characteristics of the Inhabitants.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Monday, March 16, 1863.

The growing importance of Key West as a military and naval station is so fully recognized throughout the country, that whatever pertains to its well-being may well command our attention. From a small wrecking town in 1856, when a few cargoes of coal during the year, made up the whole business of the Naval Agent, the growth and magnitude of the business of this Agency has been immense. During the last six months there has been landed here over 30,000 tons of coal for naval use, and about 80,000 barrels and bales of provisions and stores, all of which have been distributed among our naval vessels, the arrivals of which, during that time, have reached 300 vessels. A naval machine-shop, for repairs, has been built, and is in successful operation, under a crowd of business that compels labor during the night, and calls for an enlargement of facilities and increase of mechanics without delay. A magnificent coal depot arrangement is now nearly ready for landing, storing, and supplying coals for vessels, with steam power, inclined plane, and all approved machinery adapted to the purpose. The Naval Agency is now in charge of Paymaster J. J. PRIESANDS, who has employed five clerks, and numerous warehousemen and laborers. The large business of this department may well demand the ripe experience of age, and in view of the youth of the present incumbent, admiration is challenged by the skill, capacity and success manifested in such complete attention to public interest in every detail embraced in his duties.

The movement of supplies for the army is of similar magnitude, the central location making this a great half-way station between the North and the Southwest. Large stores of provisions and army supplies are constantly kept here, and the Quartermaster's Department is now under the charge of Capt. HIXES, of the Forty-seventh regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, recently arrived here. Both of these arms of the nation are expanding, and will receive an accelerated impulse from the least prospect of a foreign war, owing to the peculiar exposure to attack and the great importance of the island to a foreign foe. We suppose this matter has had due and full consideration by the Navy Department. The fortifications here are being pushed on by a large force and are near completion.

Under the various military orders, the most rampant rebels have left the island, and those remaining have all taken the oath of allegiance; and, with some exceptions, may be considered orderly citizens, and in the way of becoming loyal. The chief obstacle to this, however, is found among that extreme Constitution-loving class of Unionists, who are very apprehensive that some violence may be done to that great document by the liberation of a slave or the arrest of a traitor. On these delicate points they are sensitive to a degree, that scarcely has moved my courage in the presence of these new allies, and by a combination of forces bid fair promise of valiant service under the ignoble leadership of Doughfaces and Copperheads. These loyalists have recently become aroused in behalf of their allies, whose cause they have espoused with a zeal that has confounded all distinction, except that which characterizes the unconditional supporter of the Government and all the war measures. For the time being this class is under a cloud that would, indeed, seem very threatening of a serious storm, were it not for the silver lining of the horizon in the distance.

Delegations have recently gone from here to Hilton Head and to Washington, to represent to the authorities the grievances of Key West in not having been excepted in the Emancipation Proclamation, and also from the severity practiced toward Secessionists. These are prominent complaints and of about equal merit. It is presumed they will receive from the Government and the General commanding this department all due consideration, and this great naval and military post be continued in its steady and onward progress until it shall cease to be the home of a slave or a traitor.

Among the old residents are some who, in the earliest days of secession buckled on the armor of the Union and its constituted Government. They decided to sink or swim in that cause, and still battling with the storm are confident of an ultimate haven. Others espoused the cause with the most amiable designs and a proviso that they would abandon it whenever secession became the rule, or their slaves should be emancipated. It is needless to say that this class are loud denunciators of the war measures, under all the management of the army and navy, are outraged by the liberation of a slave, or horrified by an arbitrary arrest. They believe a traitor should not be molested unless taken with arms in hand aimed at your breast—heresies that are soon destroyed. The late demonstration in New-York, and action of prominent Democrats there and elsewhere, are like a bombshell thrown into the camp. It needs no declamation or argument to show that this island must and will be controlled in the interests of the Government and all of its war measures. Those who stand in the way of this wise policy, unwilling to yield their opposition, may as well prepare to stand aside.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

PORTSMOUTH GROVE, R. I., Tuesday, March 24.

The United States Hospital transport *Daniel Webster* received a load of sick and wounded soldiers (numbering 375) on Wednesday P. M., 18th inst., at Washington, and sailed Thursday morning, at 6 A. M. She was obliged to anchor at the mouth of the Potomac River on Thursday night, on account of very heavy winds and sea. Leaving her anchorage at 2 P. M., on Friday, she again started for her destination; but, finding the storm increasing, and many of the patients suffering from sea sickness, in addition to their wounds and diseases, the ship was put into Fortress Monroe at 2½ A. M., on Saturday, the 21st inst., remaining there until 6½ A. M. on Sunday. She then proceeded on her voyage, arriving at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., at 11:30 A. M. on Tuesday, 24th, having had heavy winds and high sea during the whole passage. Many of the soldiers on board were suffering from chronic diarrhœa, and the change of air and sea voyage had a very beneficial effect upon them. The officers of the ship are: Captain Geo. H. CHENEY, Commander; Dr. Wm. H. Hudson, U. S. A., Surgeon in charge; P. D. Leys, U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon; J. C. Nelson, U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon; A. K. Starkweather, Commissary; Richard Covert, Hospital Steward. The following is the list of the sick and wounded brought by the *Daniel Webster*:

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

J. E. Abbe, 22d Conn.	J. E. Black, 1st Vt. cav.
J. H. Arnemiss, 12th N. H.	Saml. C. Burrows, 2d Me.
Alvin Adams, U. S. Eng'rs.	John Buckingham, 12th R. I.
Seth E. Alden, 10th Maine.	Henry Bush, 16th N. H.
W. O. Alger, 6th Maine.	W. B. Brown, 2d U. S. S's.
Ann Andrews, 40th Mass.	T. Brissell, 27th Mass.
Geo. A. Burrill, 1st Mass. cav.	John H. Beck, 12th R. I.
J. M. Bailey, 16th Conn.	Leander J. Beale, 20th Maine.
A. B. Bunnell, 17th Conn.	George Bailey, 16th Vt.
Geo. Bailey, 2d Mass.	W. H. Bellows, 1st Mass.
Geo. H. Brown, 10th Maine.	John Brodrick, 9th Mass.
A. F. Bartlett, 16th Vermont.	O. H. Burnham, 25th Mass.
John L. Brown, 12th R. I.	Eldad Butler, 16th N. H.
J. F. Bennett, 4th Conn.	John Bowers, 4th R. I.
J. Bartholomew, 14th Conn.	Jos. Bunker, 2d Maine.
E. S. Burham, 12th N. H.	D. P. Bagwell, 1st Vermont.
C. A. Brickett, 16th N. H.	John T. Bewsher, 12th R. I.
A. A. Blaney, 25th Mass.	A. D. Boothby, 20th Maine.
A. Bingham, 2d Mass.	John Brown, 12th Maine.
Thos. B. Clark, 6th Conn.	Jos. Cochran, 12th Mass.
John E. Collins, 26th Mass.	C. S. Cowell, 14th Conn.
John F. Chapman, 40th Mass.	James Carley, 27th Conn.
L. S. Chase, 26th Mass.	John Collins, 12th Mass.
Robert Cummings, 4th Maine.	W. F. Chase, 10th Maine.
A. Currier, 6th N. H.	C. O. Chamberlain, 6th N. H.
J. B. Chaplin, 12th N. H.	Corp. Cauldwell, 25th Mass.
James A. Chase, 6th N. H.	David Casey, 2d Mass.
E. G. Cummings, 20th Me.	J. A. Dowlby, 27th Conn.
C. H. Dearborn, 40th Mass.	G. Eastbrook, Jr., 12th R. I.
J. Dillingham, 22d Mass.	Geo. Ellsworth, 1st cavalry.
W. F. Dean, 26th Mass.	N. Eaton, 12th N. H.
C. H. Dunn, 26th Mass.	E. F. Appleton, 12th N. H.
Geo. H. Davis, 10th Maine.	J. R. Elliott, 12th N. H.
Hugh Dougherty, 26th Mass.	G. F. Ellingwood, 14th N. H.
J. H. Dunham, 26th Mass.	W. H. Ellsworth, 16th Mass.
J. Darling, 14th Conn.	Eli A. Elliott, 12th Conn.
J. J. Donahoe, 26th Mass.	A. J. Farnsworth, 12th Mass.
M. B. Spencer, 11th N. H.	Mrs. Farnsw'th, wife of above
Thos. Fenton, 9th Mass.	C. H. Giles, 16th Maine.
S. Fenner, 12th R. I.	F. N. Gile, 1st Mass. cav.
J. F. Fickett, 10th N. H.	J. D. Green, 12th R. I.
J. J. Fennell, 2d Maine.	J. H. Green, 12th R. I.
T. Folsom, 6th N. H.	T. O. Graves, 2d Vermont.
Edw. Folsom, 12th N. H.	E. M. Grant, 27th Maine.
J. W. Fairbrother, 9th Me.	E. C. Gardner, 2d R. I.
C. P. Fuller, 12th Mass.	W. M. George, 6th N. H.
O. C. Fuller, 2d Vermont.	W. J. Gerrish, 9th Maine.
Robt. Grindell, 16th Mass.	H. Gardner, 2d Vt. cav.
David Gosley, 16th Vt.	Peter Hardy, 6th N. H.
Wm. Drovin, 26th Mass.	R. H. Hammond, 16th Mass.
A. M. George, 6th N. H.	L. Harriman, 9th N. H.
Jos. Hinman, 4th Maine.	John Hyler, 20th Maine.
Edwd. Hayes, 16th Maine.	Geo. E. Howard, 1st Mass. Cav.
E. L. Hamlin, 16th Maine.	J. W. Hunt, 26th Mass.
A. A. Howe, 16th Mass.	N. R. Hill, 11th N. H.
D. A. Hosmer, 40th Mass.	R. D. Humphrey, 1st Vermont cavalry.
H. Hawley, 1st Vt. cavalry.	J. R. Johnson, 10th N. H.
J. Higgerty, 40th Mass.	O. A. Johnson, 21st Conn.
Geo. H. Hayes, 2d U. S. Cav.	W. W. Jones, 14th Mass.
C. H. Hodgkins, 2d Maine.	Benj. F. James, 9th N. H.
Geo. J. Henry, 16th Mass.	F. W. Keene, 26th Mass.
Chas. A. Hall, 20th Conn.	J. W. Kaylor, 20th Maine.
Thos. Hill, 14th Conn.	W. G. Kelly, 14th Conn.
Geo. H. Hammond, 2d Massachusetts	A. D. Knowlton, 10th N. H.
Clement S. Hale, 9th N. H.	S. C. Kilbourn, 16th Mass.
S. W. Hill, 6th N. H.	J. J. Robbs, 26th Mass.
Ira Ingraham, 20th Maine.	J. K. Lord, 11th N. H.
Elish King, 12th R. I.	J. H. Lane, 26th Mass.
J. H. Lawson, 26th Mass.	J. H. Lapkin, 10th Maine.
E. L. Locke, 16th Maine.	W. S. Lover, 12th Mass.
John S. Lemons, 26th Mass.	Ed. Littlefield, 12th R. I.
J. M. Lincoln, 40th Mass.	H. Maven, 4th Me. battery.
W. E. Linden, 1st Mass. cav.	A. J. Miller, 20th Maine.
J. M. Lewis, 27th Conn.	Jas. Mahoney, 14th Conn.
Jas. B. Lockwood, 9th N. H.	J. Murphy, 26th Mass.
Chester Lyman, 27th Conn.	P. Madden, 6th Conn.
Davis Magoon, 40th Mass.	J. G. Moss, 2d Mass.
Edmund Mason, 22d Mass.	J. F. Millet, 20th Maine.
J. Matthews, 12th R. I.	J. McFarland, 16th Maine.
J. A. Platt, 9th N. H.	A. Mayo, 26th Mass.
J. J. Mathews, 6th N. H.	Jas. McCann, 11th N. H.
C. F. Mathieson, 21st Mass.	Jas. McLain, 20th Conn.
Robt. Morgan, 40th Mass.	Jno. McCann, 2d Maine.
J. F. Mulligan, 12th N. H.	Hugh McKeon, 6th Conn.
H. A. Moll, 9th Mass.	G. Northrop, 1st Me. cav.
Orville Merritt, 6th Vt.	C. A. Page, 12th Maine.
Alex. Morrison, 40th Mass.	W. G. Powers, 16th Maine.
H. D. Newhall, 40th Mass.	C. H. Pickett, 40th Mass.
Wm. H. Neff, 7th R. I.	W. Paige, 40th Mass.
E. H. Nichols, 1st Vt. cav.	J. F. Perry, 2d Vermont.
Henry Noble, 16th Maine.	H. W. Pierce, 2d Mass.
F. O. Salloman, 17th Conn.	Geo. Parker, 26th Mass.
J. Orcutt, 21st Mass.	E. W. Parsons, 27th Conn.
Chas. Pearson, 10th Maine.	Timothy, 37th Massachusetts
H. L. Pratt, 16th Maine.	Patrick Fryer, 26th Mass.
H. Penfield, 26th Conn.	Jeremiah Quinlan, 2d R. Is.
Wm. Perry, 14th Maine.	J. W. Ribero, 40th Mass.
D. E. Paddock, 26th Mass.	H. Rogers, 6th Vermont.
A. F. Parkhurst, 16th Vt.	Jas. Russell, 6th R. Island.
H. D. Pardee, 16th Conn.	C. A. Rumbold, 4th R. Island.
Henry Plicher, 21st Conn.	E. C. Richardson, 19th Mass.
W. A. Raymond, 19th Mass.	E. K. Robinson, 26th Mass.
C. E. Roberts, 11th N. H.	O. A. Ricker, 16th Mass.
J. H. Reed, 20th Maine.	David Small, 16th Maine.
R. D. Rogers, 19th Maine.	W. W. Sargent, 22d Mass.
A. J. Remington, 1st R. I. art.	J. C. Scholer, 4th Maine.
S. P. Reeves, 20th Mass.	T. W. Stone, 16th Conn.
W. H. Robinson, 16th Conn.	Gardner Sweet, 6th N. H.
T. S. Sheldon, 22d Mass.	J. A. Stanton, 12th Maine.
J. C. Stewart, 1st Vt. cav.	S. A. Stanton, 6th N. H.
Andrew Small, 4th Maine.	E. H. Sears, 27th Mass.
C. H. Smith, 11th N. H.	E. B. Smith, 12th R. I.
J. B. Stickney, 22d Me.	H. W. Saunders, 21st Mass.
Elisha Scott, 12th R. I.	A. H. Tolt, 11th N. H.
J. M. Squires, 6th N. H.	Geo. A. Tome, 21st Mass.
J. G. Stevens, 4th Maine.	D. B. Trask, 22d Mass.
Geo. Smith, 20th Conn.	Chas. G. Taylor, 11th Conn.
Bartw Smith, 16th Mass.	W. H. Thompson, 26th Mass.
Walter Shea, 5th N. H.	W. S. Tappan, 10th Mass.
A. L. Switzer, 1st Mass. cav.	G. A. Upham, 6th Conn.
Samuel Sisson, 2d R. I.	J. G. Varnum, 16th Vt.
H. O. Spaulding, 9th Conn.	Jno. Vail, 2d Mass.
A. C. Stone, 22d Mass.	Jas. Vizzard, 1st R. I.
Tim'y Sullivan, 16th Mass.	W. H. Wade, 16th Maine.
J. H. Scully, 20th Conn.	Wm. Williams, 6th Vt.
J. B. Stevens, 10th Maine.	C. H. Watson, 1st Vt. cav'y.
Tibbetts, 16th Maine.	Simeon Ward, 26th Mass.
W. S. Thisle, 40th Mass.	Parker Winter, 19th Vt.
Bruno Tiesler, 20th Mass.	Henry White, 16th Mass.
M. W. Tower, 9th Maine.	Epm. M. West, 40th Mass.
Edgar Tuttle, 16th Vt.	H. B. Wood, 4th R. I.
E. W. Tallmann, 21st Mass.	E. L. Winship, 16th Maine.
Geo. W. Trymann, 4th R. I.	John White, 16th Mass.
J. H. Travis, 20th Mass.	Bern'd Whitney, 20th Mass.
W. A. Tibbetts, 16th Maine.	Jno. Wood, 12th R. I.
D. A. Thompson, 8th Conn.	Mich'l York, 16th Conn.
Jno. Tunice, 4th Maine.	

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 25.

The war-steamer *Saginaw*, having been thoroughly refitted at Mare Island, is now stationed in San Francisco harbor.

Dr. JOSEPH PRESSWANZER, commercial writer for the San Francisco Press, died to-day.

HUMPHREY GRIFFITHS, a prominent Sacramento politician, died yesterday.

Several exploring parties have returned from the new gold, silver and copper mines bordering on the Colorado River. They express confidence that this region will rival the Washoe mines, and exhibit specimens of ore which are surprisingly rich.

The interior papers continue publishing biographical notices of many of the parties captured in this harbor on the pirate schooner *Chapman*, showing them all to be noted Secessionists.

The prisoners are still at Fort Alcatraz, having undergone military examination—with what result the public is uninformed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 24.

Trade dull. Domestic Spirits advancing. Sales of 1,000 firkins of Butter, at 23½c.@24c. Large sales of East Boston Sugar, at 47½c. Cotton dull and lower. Sugar neglected.

The mining excitement continues unabated over the entire coast. The rage of the day is for Salmon River, 150 miles east of Carson, where the Washoe excitement of 1860-'61 is being repeated. Probably four or five thousand miners will reach the new district before January. A town of 150 houses, with regular streets, has been laid out and built within six weeks. The mining district is believed to be extensive, and to contain both silver and gold.

Anticipated Freshet in the Hudson.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

A warm rain has been falling since last evening. The water is rising six inches per hour, and is now over the docks. The ice is still strong enough for teams. A heavy freshet is anticipated.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 25.

A million and a quarter of legal tenders were converted to-day into 5-20s. It is believed that $2,000,000 per day will be reached.

Union Meeting at Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD, Conn., Wednesday, March 25.

Hon. JAMES T. BRADY addressed an immense Union gathering here to-night.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, March 23.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned to-day without providing for a new State Convention. The Governor will probably call the old Convention together, which will consider and perhaps perfect some plan of emancipation in the State.

The Union or conservative wing of the Emancipation Party nominated OLIVER WILSON for Governor, to-day. It is unknown whether the Democrats will nominate a ticket.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MR. HENRY GILES' LECTURES.—It is seldom that an opportunity is afforded of passing a more pleasant or profitable evening in the way of amusement or instruction, than is presented on the occasion of a public lecture by Mr. HENRY GILES. His own humor is, if possible, more humorous than the laughter-provoking anecdotes he borrows and frames so neatly for illustrations of his general subject, when humorous anecdotes are fitting to his theme, and the feelings of his presentations of the sorrows of his favorite, Ireland, never fails to touch effectively all who listen to his story. Such was again the effect of his lecture last evening, upon "Irish Social Character and Humor." It was the second of the course he is now engaged in delivering, and, notwithstanding the night was stormy, Clinton Hall was well filled by an audience that laughed and wept alternately, as the lecturer dwelt upon the joys or sorrows of the Irish in Ireland. The subject of the next lecture, which he proposes to deliver on Tuesday evening, will be "Daniel O'Connell."

ANOTHER LOYAL LEAGUE MEETING.—Yesterday evening another Loyal League meeting was held at the Lake House, Seventieth-street and Third-avenue, Nineteenth Ward, for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Union League. The hall was crowded, notwithstanding the bad weather—a large number of ladies being in attendance. Mr. R. McGINNIS was unanimously chosen President, and called the meeting to order, after which he made a patriotic address. Several other speeches followed. Strong resolutions were passed in favor of prosecuting the war until the rebellion is crushed. The proceedings terminated at 10 o'clock, with three cheers for "The Union as it was" and "The Constitution as it is."

INSTALLATION OF REV. DR. HOWARD CROSBY.—Last evening the installation of Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, by the Fourth Presbytery of New-York, took place at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The attendance was quite large, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The exercises, which were of an exceedingly interesting character, were conducted by Rev. Dr. COX. The sermon was preached by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH. The charge to the Pastor was delivered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, and the charge to the people by the late Pastor of the Church, Rev. Dr. PARKER.

THE FALL OF ROME.—"The Fall of Rome" was the subject of the lecture (second of the course) delivered by Rev. JOHN LOAR, in the rooms of the Historical Society, last evening. The attendance was respectable, and, whether so intended or not, a large proportion of his audience, while he spoke of the shame and degradation of society in the latter days of the Empire, thought he had, when he composed his discourse, been giving much of his mind to a consideration of the social peculiarities of those now rebelling against our Government.

CITY FINANCES.—We are requested to state that the Senate Committee on Cities and Villages will meet to consider the New-York City tax levy today, at 4 P. M., at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on which occasion any one having an interest in the subject will have an opportunity to be heard.

REORGANIZATION OF AN ARTILLERY COMPANY.—Company H of the Eighteenth New-York Regiment, (formerly the Ninth New-York Militia,) are now reorganizing under their old commander, Capt. TWEDDLE, and bids fair soon to be in a fine state of discipline and efficiency.

ECLECTIC LECTURES.—Mr. RICHARDS will give his first eclectic lecture on "The Atmosphere" at Clinton Hall this evening. As the title implies, this lecture will embrace the main points and best experiments of one-half of his late course.

FIRST SHAD OF THE SEASON.—We learn from reliable sources that the first shad of this season, weighing four pounds, was taken yesterday by Capt. LUSKOW at Weehawken, and sold for $5.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. N. S. Berry, Col. J. B. Soneborn, J. C. Draper and David Minor, of New-Hampshire; R. H. Rankins, of Cincinnati; and Jacob Naylor, of Philadelphia, are among the arrivals at the Astor House.

Baron De Stoeckl, Russian Minister to the United States, residing at Washington, and J. Steward, of Trenton, N. J., are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. J. Bruslow, of California; Hon. J. R. Swan, of Columbus; Hon. E. F. Harding, of Oregon, and E. F. Folger, of Albany, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Emerson Reeves, of Salem, N. J.; Hon. Jas. M. Scovil, of Camden, N. J., and Edward Strickland, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. John E. Wool dined yesterday with the Committee from the Legislature on Harbor Defences, now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.—The action brought in the Brooklyn City Court, by Miss MARIA BERNHARDS, against JOHN G. REITHER, heretofore noticed, was terminated yesterday. The defendant was a widower and plaintiff a servant in his family. He engaged to marry her and obtained the consent of her parents. He paid attentions regularly, took her to places of amusement, &c., and during this intimacy, as alleged, seduced her. The action was for breach of promise and seduction. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and the case being given to the jury, a verdict for plaintiff was rendered. Damages, $3,000. This was the second trial, the jury having disagreed upon the first.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—The following prisoners, indicted by the last Grand Jury, having pleaded guilty to the charges against them, were severally sentenced in this Court yesterday: GEORGE HAYNS, false pretences, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. EDWARD TORREY, for burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. CHARLES SMITH, alias Baker, colored, for grand larceny, was sentenced to State Prison for two years. HIRAM HOUSE, on the charge of burglary in the second degree, and MARY ANN JOHNSON, on the charge of forgery in the second degree, pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for trial.

INCREASE OF WAGES.—The journeymen tailors of Brooklyn met at the Military Garden on Tuesday night, and formed an organization for the purpose of taking measures to obtain a higher rate of wages. The meeting was mostly composed of Germans. Remarks were made by several, who stated that it was impossible to support their families at the rate of wages they now received. They resolved to meet again on Thursday evening to perfect arrangements.

SPURIOUS BILLS.—Twenty-dollar bills on the Bank of Rhode Island (broken) were offered at several stores last night.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, Thursday March, 26.—Nos. 66, 67, 39½, (66,) 67, 22½, (64.)

NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK M. E. CONFERENCE.—The annual meeting of the Newark M. E. Conference was commenced, yesterday, at the Hedding Church, in Jersey City, Bishop BAKER presiding.

The Conference roll was called, and about ninety ministers answered to their names.

Mr. M. E. ELMER was elected Secretary, J. J. MONROE, Assistant, and J. N. CRANE, Statistical Secretary.

The hours of sessions were fixed from 8 A. M. to 12 M. The usual standing committees were appointed.

On motion of Rev. Mr. HILLIARD, the Chair was requested to appoint a Committee of Ten on the State of the Country.

A Committee of Three was also appointed to procure a national flag to raise on the Church during the sitting of the Conference.

After various routine business the Conference adjourned.

In the evening the anniversary of the Conference Education Society was held in the York-street M. E. Church.

JERSEY CITY EXPENSES.—From the annual statement of the Treasurer of Jersey City, for the year ending March 21, 1863, it appears that the total receipts from all sources for the year was $926,942 55; balance in Treasury, March 17, 1862, $11,014 90. Total expenditures for the year, $896,055 63. Balance in Treasury, March 21, $1,316 56.

LOYAL LEAGUES IN NEW-JERSEY.—A great meeting will be held in Somerville, Somerset Co., N. J., on Saturday next, for the purpose of organizing a Loyal Union League. Rev. Dr. JUDSON, (Stonewall JACKSON's father-in-law,) W. E. DODGE, Esq., and Hon. JAS. WADSWORTH are announced as speakers.

NO MORE PASSES THROUGH OUR LINES.—Hereafter no civilian will be allowed to enter or go out of the lines of the Department of Washington on the south side of the Potomac without a pass from the headquarters in this city. All persons applying for passes into the field will be stopped and examined at the outposts, but not allowed to enter the lines. Those persons whose business may be important for the military authorities to confer with will be kept out of the lines until their respective cases can be decided upon at the headquarters here.—Wash. Republican.

(Advertisement.)

A PHILOSOPHER HAS CAUSALITY.—Ability to reason and comprehend first principles, and the why and wherefore. Excess: Too much theory, without practical adaptation to common life. Deficiency: Inability to reason, think, understand, and plan.

Come now, let us reason together, saith the Lord.—Isa. i. 18. And Paul reasoned with them out of the Scriptures.—Acts xvii. 2. And he reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and Greeks.—Acts xviii. 4. As he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come. Felix trembled.—Acts xxiv. 25. Produce your cause, saith the Lord, bring forth your strong reasons.—Isa. xli. 21.

See the PHRENOMAGNETIC JOURNAL, for a full presentation of this subject. Examinations with charts, given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Two points are to be kept in view in purchasing a family sewing machine. First, secure a machine that will stitch perfectly all kinds of fabrics, from the lightest to the heaviest. Second, be sure that the machine will also embroider. Machines which do both perfectly can be found only at GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co., No. 495 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Young men wishing to engage in business, and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed, will find a careful phrenological examination just the thing to guide the right man to the right place. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Hermetic new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARREL'S Pat